

Next Step: 'War of Nerves' on Iraq Border

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The United States is likely to begin military maneuvers behind Saudi Arabia's long land borders with Iraq as its next step in stepping up the pressure against Saddam Hussein, according to U.S. and European officials.

By moving forces into different possible jumping-off points for an attack — possibly even including Turkey on Iraq's northwestern border — Western commanders could wage a nonshooting war of attrition, wearing down Iraqi units and using up military supplies Baghdad cannot replace.

The goal of these tactics would be to convince Iraqi commanders that they have no realistic military option, that time is not necessarily on their side, and to undercut the position of Iraqi political leaders.

The exercises would rehearse strike options in advance of any hostilities and weaken resistance in the event of an attack on Iraq.

Although an attractive next step militarily, a war of nerves of this kind could backfire politically, other officials warned.

If exercises were too threatening and played into the hands of Iraqi propagandists who say that the West is dangerously heightening the Gulf crisis.

A key front could be Turkey. An exercise there by NATO forces or U.S. troops could force the Iraqis into sending reinforcements 650 kilometers (400 miles) from central Iraq.

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The Gulf crisis is giving members of Congress second thoughts about making major cuts in military spending.

Small guerrilla bands in Kuwait have killed or wounded "a couple hundred" Iraqi troops, a U.S. government official said.

trial Iraq, only then to have to send them elsewhere when the exercise turned out to be only that and not a deception hiding an attack.

But this idea has encountered difficulties because policy makers say they fear that it would be controversial in Turkey and could undermine President Turgut Ozal's tough line supporting sanctions against

Iraq, including a decision to accept additional U.S. F-111 fighter-bombers on bases in Turkey. These warplanes have not flown any sorties outside the country, officials said.

In addition, some European allies, notably France, oppose what they see as measures that could utilize the Gulf crisis to expand the role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in dealing with security problems outside Europe.

Saying "we are already discreetly starting a phony war of maneuvers," a European official cited plans for France's highly mobile contingent of anti-tank helicopters to be used in Saudi Arabia in a manner that will lengthen the military front against Iraq.

A cat-and-mouse game with Iraq offers many advantages, officials said. Although some Iraqi forces have been redeployed away from the front with Iran since Mr. Hussein's political capitulation to Tehran, they rely heavily on elaborate defensive military preparations taught by Soviet advisers during the Iran-Iraq war.

A NATO official said U.S. units "have

the mobility to move around Iraq that Iraqi forces lack inside and can be resupplied more easily every day that goes by, while Iraq is using up stuff daily that cannot be replaced."

Iraq would have to counter U.S. actions because any feat or any move to pose troops for an attack could turn out to be a real assault.

Besides making time work against Iraq militarily, the official said, troop movements could help maintain morale and dispel any impression in public opinion that U.S. and other Western forces were mired in a pointless standoff.

But Western diplomats stressed that such moves would need to be carefully calibrated to avoid backfiring in the propaganda battle with Iraq.

"I can see a political downside to anything that goes beyond our stated goals of making the embargo bite, even if it takes months," a European diplomat said.

Saber rattling, he warned, could jeopardize what another official called "a tidy

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Bush Appeals to Allies To Pay 'Fair Share' of Confrontation in Gulf

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON — President George Bush began a diplomatic effort on Thursday to persuade American allies to finance part of the U.S. military deployment in the Gulf and to assist nations burdened by the trade embargo against Iraq.

Japan, West Germany, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and South Korea would contribute under the plan, with some contributions apparently taking the form of oil.

The Washington Post reported that a total of \$10 billion would be sought. Other European nations may participate as well.

In addition to payments aimed at easing pressure on the U.S. Treasury, such countries as Egypt, Turkey, Jordan, India, the Philippines, Morocco, and others in Eastern Europe, would receive assistance to compensate for losses sustained through the loss of trade with Iraq, especially for Iraq oil.

Mr. Bush said at a news conference that he was sending Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady to Europe, the Gulf region and Asia to consult with U.S. allies on a "burden sharing" plan.

Mr. Bush has been under pressure in recent days from key members of Congress to enlist U.S. allies more directly in helping to pay the cost of the American-led buildup in the Gulf.

"It is important that the considerable burden of the effort be shared," Mr. Bush said. "The United States has large interest in the balance."

He added, "We are more than willing to pay our fair share of the burden."

But he said the United States expected other nations "to bear their fair share."

Mr. Bush said he had no total fund in mind, and he took pains not to criticize any ally for its role to date in financing the enormous military buildup that began soon after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

The president said it was "essential" that "all affected countries participate" in the plan for sharing costs.

Mr. Bush also made these other points:

• He said that the United States could not let hostage-taking "set the policy of the United States." To do so, he said, would "give credibility to this brutal mode of striking out citizens and holding people against their will."

• He repeated that he was not optimistic about a diplomatic settlement of the crisis because President Saddam Hussein of Iraq had issued terms "that fly in the face of United Nations resolutions calling for Iraq to withdraw unconditionally from Kuwait."

• He scoffed at a recent suggestion by Mr. Hussein that he debate Mr. Bush and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain on television. The president said, "You can put an empty chair there as far as I'm concerned."

Although refusing to confirm or deny reports of U.S. assistance to a Kuwaiti resistance movement, Mr. Bush nevertheless said he favored "encouraging people who are patriots and feel that their country has been pillaged."

Mr. Bush went out of his way to praise the decision by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to increase oil production. He said he believed

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Russians Raise A Caution Flag

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — After three weeks of quietly tolerating the buildup of U.S. military forces in the Gulf, Soviet officials on Thursday sharply challenged the U.S. presence and questioned whether it might be intended as a permanent foothold in the region.

There are no guarantees that the United States will leave Saudi Arabia after the crisis is over," Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Boronogov told a parliamentary committee.

Mr. Boronogov, who has been a leading architect of Moscow's cooperation with the West in efforts to roll back Iraq's conquest of Kuwait, said the Soviet Union had never approved of the U.S. deployment of troops in Saudi Arabia, and he described the situation in the region as "becoming more and more explosive."

In an interview with the Tass news agency, General Vladimir N. Lobov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact alliance, said the U.S. presence had drastically changed the strategic balance in the region and could scuttle disarmament talks in Europe.

General Lobov, who said he was expressing his personal views, speculated that the United States might plan to extend its forces along the Soviet Union's southern flank, establishing a bridgehead from which to control Middle East oil flows and put pressure on Moscow.

The remarks of the two Soviet officials were by far the most critical during the Gulf crisis, which has brought the two superpowers into the closest working relationship since they were allies in World War II.

There are several reasons why the Kremlin may have chosen this moment to distance itself somewhat from U.S. policy in the region.

One is the mounting impatience of top military officials about the massing of U.S. troops in a region 1,130 kilometers (700 miles) from the Soviet Union's southern border. The Kremlin may have felt the time was ripe to issue a warning before the Americans got too settled.

Another reason may have been to address fears in the public and the parliament of a widening conflict that could draw in the Soviet Union.

Since the first joint U.S.-Soviet statement condemning Iraq on Aug. 3, Moscow has joined Washington in supporting five United Nations resolutions against Iraq, including one backing the use of force to repel an embargo.

Although the Kremlin has repeatedly urged that military measures be delayed until economic and political pressure has had a chance to work, Soviet officials have refrained until now from publicly criticizing the U.S.-led naval buildup and the assembly of land forces in Saudi Arabia.

The comments Thursday came as the Soviet parliament's International Affairs Committee met to review the Gulf crisis.

"The buildup of American military cannot please us, either in the short run, since the situation is becoming more and more explosive," Mr. Lobov said.

Nonetheless, widespread concern focused on two faces of the Japanese aid scheme announced Wednesday. First was an apparent scaling back on earlier expectations of a large quick infusion of cash for Middle East countries.

Second was the fact that after a searching public debate, with everyone agreeing that Japan's interests were at stake, Mr. Kaifu concluded that Tokyo could not provide the direct assistance to the Gulf buildup that Washington and others had sought.

What Japan did come up with was not inconsiderable, Japanese and American officials agreed.

Mr. Kaifu offered to send 100 medical specialists, food, water and medical supplies aboard chartered ships and planes to the Middle East, and to provide an unspecified sum of economic aid to Turkey, Egypt, Jordan and other countries strangled by the crisis.

But the economic aid to hard-pressed Middle East countries came with strings attached, guaranteeing that the money would not be available for their immediate cash needs.

Government officials explained that initial aid promises made by Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama were watered down when turned over for implementation to the Finance Ministry.

Problems and delays caused by bureaucratic red tape.

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Japanese Role in Crisis: Ambivalence Runs Deep

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

TOKYO — For weeks Japan has wrestled with how to back the international effort to isolate Iraq economically and militarily. But now with an aid package viewed by the Bush administration as too little too late, Tokyo has revealed itself as still divided and perplexed about protecting its interests in a crisis and cooperating with its major ally.

Pressed by the United States and others to exercise leadership commensurate with its status as an economic superpower, Japan was seen as stymied by bureaucratic rivalries, political infighting and, most of all, by a profound ambivalence toward

playing a visible role on the world stage.

"This was a time when Japan was really tested to see if it could bear its international responsibility," said Moto Shiina, a leading Japanese defense analyst and former

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member of the Diet, Japan's parliament. "I am disappointed that Japan did not show the will and the courage to do something more."

Like Americans and Europeans, Japanese have been torn and enraged by television pictures of women and children hostages in Baghdad, heightening the drama surrounding Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's deliberations all week.

which have done significantly more than the minimum are Britain and France," he asserted, adding, "It's not what you say that counts but what you do."

The NATO allies and the 12-nation European Community have supported United Nations resolutions condemning the invasion and annexation of Kuwait by Iraq, imposing an international trade and military embargo on the Iraqi government, and authorizing the use of force, if necessary, to enforce it.

But NATO itself, formed to defend Europe against aggression by the Soviet Union during the Cold War, has not assumed any role, and the alliance has left action or inaction to its different members.

What they have chosen to do reflects their widely differing notions of who they are and what they can do with military force. Germany, though soon to be united and the most powerful military and economic force on the Continent, has shown itself deeply equivocal about using that strength in any way except to defend its territory.

Britain has now sent four warships and three minesweepers to the Gulf, deployed scores of aircraft and sent 2,200 soldiers to the area. France has an aircraft carrier, an elite commando unit and seven other navy ships in Indian Ocean waters near the Gulf, operating strictly on their own.

The United States has sent more than 100,000 troops to Saudi Arabia and neighboring nations, and several aircraft carrier task groups and several hundred combat aircraft to the Gulf. Other European countries have sent the odd ship or two or offered to provide logistical support or economic help to Arab

A Patent Conclusion On the Computer Chip

By Evelyn Richards

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A 52-year-old inventor from Southern California has disclosed that he has been granted a patent on computer chip technology that might allow him to extract royalties on electronics products ranging from telephones to pocket calculators.

The inventor, Gilbert Hyatt, is a soft-spoken electronics engineer who has spent much of the last 20 years toiling in his lab and battling the U.S. Patent Office.

His patent award seems to cover the fundamental methods for combining onto a single semiconductor chip — or collection of chips — the basic functions of a computer.

Today, such chips, known as microprocessors and microcontrollers, are at the heart of millions of personal computers and are key elements in nearly every product that employs electronics.

Savvy industry experts and patent attorneys said the award, based on a 1968 invention, sets the stage for a grueling and costly battle in the courts, where Mr. Hyatt's claims could be challenged on technical or historical grounds.

Mr. Hyatt, an irrepressible inventor who lives alone in suburban Los Angeles, said Wednesday that he expected to form a joint venture with a larger company that will take on the responsibility of enforcing the new rights given him under the patent.

Although he would not be able to claim infringement on any chips

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Gilbert Hyatt in California with one of his latest endeavors.

Perestroika Protesters Kremlin Gets White House Tutor, Too

By Francis X. Clines

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Kremlin has moved ever closer in spirit to the White House as President George Bush's chief of staff worked within the Soviet "paper flow," and a tent city of disgruntled citizens maintained its encampment in a park just across the way.

The tent-city residents, remarkably akin to the year-round camp of aggrieved Americans who picket opposite the White House in Lafayette Park, kept their own flow of petition paper moving on the edge of Red Square.

They are in their second month of freely offering assorted complaints around the clock about a Soviet bureaucracy that not long ago swallowed dissidents whole.

"Sure this is progress — we're no longer afraid to complain," said Valentina Dzhatova, one of the tent dwellers hoping to get Presi-

dent Mikhail S. Gorbachev's attention. "But so far it's useless."

The mission of John H. Sununu, the White House chief of staff and an expert on getting a president's attention, is being kept under wraps. Soviet and U.S. officials explain that Mr. Sununu is here to discuss not substantive issues but the process by which they reach the desk where the ruble stops.

Mr. Sununu stayed on the closed side of the Kremlin walls on Wednesday, offering no public comment and only private advice, embassy officials said, on how to govern the government.

Whether a White House-style paper flow might bolster the Kremlin's ability to face a raft of pending critical problems is debatable, at least in a nation that daily suffers fresh touches of earnestness.

This week, for example, features not only increasing Armenian

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Kiosk

Kremlin Drops A Top Minister

MOSCOW (Reuters) — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev dismissed one of his top ministers on Thursday, holding him responsible for the acute shortage of cigarettes that has caused protests in Moscow and other cities.

The official, Vladimir V. Nikitin, a first deputy prime minister and head of the State Procurement Commission, was relieved of his duties a day after Mr. Gorbachev demanded an explanation for the shortages from him and other officials.



Governor Yasushi Miemo of the Bank of Japan announcing an increase in interest rates.

General News
Armenia's president won the promise of an independent militia group to disband. Page 2.

Weekend
The voice seems to be making a comeback in U.S. movies and television. Page 7.

Business/Finance
British Coal posted a loss of about \$5 billion after write-offs. Page 11.

Crossword
Page 9.

Down	Across
2,693.32	1,584
Down	1,822
39.11	144.25
	5.2415

Female Hostages Shifted

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA — Iraq began moving women and children from likely military targets to Baghdad on Thursday and preparing to send them home, but it appeared that no major departures would be permitted before the weekend.

Diplomats said large-scale departures were being delayed by Iraqi red tape.

In Washington, Britain's Press Association said the Iraqi authorities had given approval for a Virgin Atlantic Airways plane to fly to Baghdad to evacuate at least 140 women and children.

An airline spokesman was quoted as having said that British government approval was being awaited for a flight to depart Friday morning from London's Gatwick Airport via Turkey to Baghdad.

In Washington, the Iraqi ambassador, Mohammed Sadiq Mashat, denied reports that Baghdad was insisting that any American evacuation flights carry food and medicine. He said that Iraq was "working to expedite the departure" of the Americans.

The State Department spokeswoman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, said no exit permits had been issued to Americans as of 48 hours after President Saddam Hussein had said that all foreign women and children, including Americans, were free to go home.

She said the Iraqi authorities were insisting that each American wishing to leave submit a letter, with a translation into Arabic, outlining that objective. The letter must also carry a stamp from fiscal authorities certifying that all local taxes have been paid, she said.

"This emotional roller coaster is inhumane and disgraceful," she said. "We hesitate to dignify these demands as 'exit procedures.'" She said the Iraqi regulations were "constantly changing and extremely confusing."

Miss Tutwiler said that the requirements were applicable to American women and children wishing to leave Iraq and that it was not clear whether the same procedures would be applied to those in Kuwait.

About 25 pregnant women and 60 small children are among the estimated 1,000 Americans eligible to return to the United States.

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Armenian Militia Surrenders Arms and Agrees to Disband

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The president of Armenia, Levon Ter-Petrosian, won a critical victory on Thursday as he gained the promise of an independent militia group to disband after a series of violent clashes in the republic left six people dead.

After a standoff at their headquarters in Yerevan, the Armenian capital, leaders of the Armenian National Army surrendered their arms to the republic's military authorities and called on their members throughout the region to do the same.

Mr. Ter-Petrosian, a nationalist who won the republic's top leadership post and then engineered the legislature's declaration of independence this month, was hoping the standoff would end before the Kremlin sent in Red Army troops.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has given all independent militia groups in the republic until early October to turn in their weapons. The Armenian parliament declared a curfew and state of emergency on Wednesday after Armenian National Army troops shot and killed six people, including an Armenian legislator who was trying to investigate attacks on local gasoline stations. Militia groups were reportedly stealing gasoline.

Troops from the Armenian National Movement, which is under government administration, surrounded the Armenian National Army's headquarters on Wednesday night. The rogue paramilitary group's leaders asked that they be allowed to join the Armenian National Movement.

The demands were rejected, and after Armenian National Movement forces began to move in, more than 200 Armenian National Army troops surrendered. About 50 others escaped with their weapons, according to official press reports.

Mr. Ter-Petrosian said there was no shooting or violent resistance surrounding the faction's surrender.

"Today was the quietest day in the republic in the past six months," he told the parliament.

Mr. Ter-Petrosian said that the militia group was still in possession of several stolen buildings and various weapons and that he would give the Armenian National Army several days to fulfill the demands of the parliament, which called for a full disbandment.

Two of the group's leaders, Razmik Vassilyan and Vartan Vartanyan, appeared on television later in the day to appeal to their members to turn over their arms. Armenian National Army troops in other Armenian cities, including Ashtarak

and Kirovakan, also turned in their arms.

The Armenian parliament, which has outlawed the Armenian National Army, has said it would grant immunity to those members who surrendered but would mete out strict punishment to those who continued to bear arms.

The republic's declaration of independence said that Armenian, not Soviet, authorities had the right to form an army on its territory. Mr. Ter-Petrosian used the republic's officials and troops to defuse the crisis.

The paramilitary faction, which was formed after a civil war nearly broke out with the neighboring republic of Azerbaijan in January, is the largest of several militia groups that are said to total 10,000 members. The militias steal arms from local Soviet Army caches and carry out raids along the Azerbaijani border.

Armenia, which is predominantly Christian and Azerbaijan, which is mainly Muslim, have been at odds for decades. Their conflict intensified two and a half years ago in a dispute over control of the mountainous Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region.

Hundreds of people have been killed since then, and Moscow has been at a loss to solve the crisis through political means.

Israel Would Be Target, Iraq Warns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — The Iraqi Air Force commander said Thursday that Baghdad would strike Israel and Saudi Arabia with bombs and missiles if war broke out, the Iraqi News Agency reported.

The agency said the official, who was not identified, was responding to remarks by a Saudi commander on Tuesday that forces massed in the kingdom could strike deadly blows against Iraq.

The Iraqi officer was quoted as having said that Baghdad would "direct crushing blows to the dens of the Israelis, who have and are still playing a malicious role in pushing matters to war."

"The dens of treason in the kingdom of evil will not be safe from destruction," he said, referring to Saudi Arabia.

Lieutenant General Amid Shaaban was the commander of the Iraqi Air Force before the Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait, but there have

been unconfirmed reports that he has been replaced.

In another development, the Iraqi authorities said that starting Saturday, basic foods would be rationed because of the international trade embargo.

Hundreds of committees have been set up across the country and have started to distribute rationing cards to families for rice, flour, sugar, tea and oil. There were no details on the amounts allocated to each family.

State-run centers will "for the coming months" be the only outlets for these goods, which are to be sold at subsidized prices, officials said.

Iraq normally allocates around \$1 billion a year for food subsidies, and it imports most of its food supplies.

According to U.S. trading sources, Iraq can hold out for eight months without new deliveries. Baghdad has imported around

400,000 tons of corn and 100,000 tons of other grains since July 1, they said.

The United States, before the United Nations embargo was adopted Aug. 6, was a major supplier of grains to Iraq.

The embargo prohibits the "sale or supply of any commodities or products" to Iraq, "not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, and in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs."

Supplies of basic foods are running low in Iraq-occupied Kuwait, and fishing has ground to a standstill, Gulf newspapers reported Thursday, citing refugees who have fled Kuwait.

They said rice, sugar, bread and drinking water were in short supply. Fruit and vegetables were said to be unavailable, except for squash, onions and watermelons.

Stocks of food from Kuwait have been transferred to Iraq, the reports said. (Reuters, AP, AP)

Arabs Meet in Desperation

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

CAIRO — Arab League foreign ministers met here Thursday night amid a flurry of last ditch diplomatic maneuvers aimed at avoiding war with Iraq.

But, underscoring the deep divisions within the Arab world over Iraq's takeover of its wealthy neighbor Kuwait, only 12 members of the 21-member group who voted approval of sending Arab troops to join U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia plus Libya showed up for the talks.

Conspicuously absent, in addition to Iraq, were Jordan, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yemen, Algeria and Tunisia.

The UN secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, arrived in Amman, Jordan, Thursday night for his attempts at mediation, but his scheduled meeting with the Iraqi foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, was postponed until Friday.

Arab leaders, including the representatives of the mainly moderate Western-leaning states, are desperately seeking a face-saving way out for President Saddam Hussein, fearful, among other things, that fighting between Iraq and a U.S.-led army could spread unrest throughout the region and endanger many of their own regimes.

They are circulating several half-formed plans, all of which contain several of the same elements as a way of defusing the situation.

These include a withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait in favor of some form of Arab peacekeeping force. In return — and critical to the face-saving element — Iraq would get some kind of concessions, including payments from oil revenues and some form of control over the strategic Bubiyan Island, which controls access to its ports.

How Kuwait would be governed in the future is vague under these proposals.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt has repeatedly appealed for Mr. Hussein to withdraw and has sought to find a way out for him. Mr. Mubarak played the critical role in putting together the Arab League meeting that broke with tradition by approving the cosmetic but politically important Arab deployment alongside the U.S. forces.

"If Saddam Hussein accepts to evacuate Kuwait, we the Arabs, all of us, will collaborate and stand with one hand and ask the foreign troops in the area to leave," Mr. Mubarak said recently.

"We still want a peaceful solution within the framework of Arab efforts and we still hope that Saddam Hussein will accept a peaceful solution and avoid a destructive war."

IRAQ: Female Hostages Are Withdrawn From Targets

(Continued from page 1)

der the new Iraqi rules governing foreign nationals in that country.

If flights cannot be arranged for all the hostages, the evacuees will have to travel overseas.

An Iraqi official said Wednesday that women and children would be allowed to leave overseas through Turkey, Iran or Jordan.

The Iraqi News Agency said 237 Western women and children were leaving bases and civilian installations where they had been kept until Mr. Hussein's decision Tuesday to let them go.

Twenty-eight women decided to stay with their husbands, the news agency said.

An unknown number of Western men were still being held at potential targets to deter an attack by U.S.-led forces massing in the Gulf since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

More than 100 of the women and children promised freedom were moved to the Media Mansour Hotel in Baghdad. They included British, Americans, French, Australians and Guineans.

Iraqi officials told reporters to see them. The detainees gave few details of the places they had been held but said that they had stayed in "comfortable houses" and had not been mistreated.

Karen Taylor, a British woman

in her early 40s, had been at a military camp far from Baghdad with five other adults and four children. "We were given everything we needed," she said. "Some children were sick and were treated by Iraqi doctors."

About 3,000 other Western women and children, stranded in Kuwait and Iraq but not forced to go to likely targets, faced a snarl of formalities before leaving.

Western embassies in Baghdad were told to collect the passports of women and children wanting to

leave so they could be stamped with an exit visa.

That was a problem for Westerners in Kuwait, Iraq says the embassies there have lost their diplomatic standing because the conquered emirate no longer exists as an independent nation.

Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said at a news conference. "The Iraqis were caught by surprise by their president, Saddam Hussein. They're talking a lot about exit visas and red tape."

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

AID: Bush Appeals to Allies to Pay

(Continued from page 1)

that the world oil supply situation appeared "manageable."

"We don't anticipate major imbalances," the president said. Mr. Bush denied that Jordan had become a major conduit for supplies to Iraq in defiance of the UN embargo. He did say that there were reports of "leakage" but added that he believed this amounted to "a trickle."

According to The Washington Post, this is the way the funds from allies would break down:

• Japan would provide \$1.3 billion, including \$60 million a month for U.S. military efforts. The White House said aid already announced by Japan would be considered part

of the administration's plan but that further funds would be sought from Tokyo.

• West Germany: \$600 million, including \$40 million a month for the U.S. efforts.

• Saudi Arabia: \$4 billion, including \$500 million a month for the United States.

• United Arab Emirates: \$1 billion, including \$100 million a month for the United States.

• Kuwait: \$3 billion, including \$400 million a month for the United States.

The Pentagon has said that the cost of the U.S. deployment was running at a rate of \$46 million a day, or \$2.5 billion by the end of September.



SOUTH AFRICAN CLASH — Students at the University of the Western Cape in Cape Town throwing stones at policemen on Thursday. It was the second day of protests against the detention of African National Congress members. Also, the government said it would stop paying for electricity and other services in black and mixed race townships hit by rent boycotts.

Vietnam Balks on Cambodia

Hanoi and Phnom Penh Seem Likely to Reject UN Plan

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Vietnam and the Phnom Penh administration in Cambodia have serious reservations about a United Nations plan for settling the Cambodian conflict and seem unlikely to accept it, Asian diplomats said Thursday.

Their rejection of the plan would derail peace talks between the Cambodian factions under the chairmanship of Indonesia and France. The talks are tentatively scheduled for next week in Jakarta.

It also would put Vietnam openly at odds with the Soviet Union, and prevent progress toward normal relations with both China and the United States, which Vietnam needs to revive its economy.

While Cambodian resistance forces, including the Khmer Rouge, have accepted the framework for peace in Cambodia that was agreed to by the five permanent members of the Security Council in New York on Monday, Hanoi and Phnom Penh have yet to announce their stand.

However, Asian diplomats said that an Indonesian Foreign Ministry official who visited the two capitals this week to gauge reactions had returned to Jakarta "very depressed" at prospects for an early settlement based on the UN accord among the United States, China, the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

Hanoi said it welcomed the UN

effort but did not directly mention the plan. In Phnom Penh, Hanoi Nam Hong, minister attached to the council of ministers, said the proposals needed further study.

Nevertheless, the Asian diplomats said that the Vietnamese and Cambodian governments object to the strong UN role in Cambodia endorsed in the Security Council.

In an unusual show of unity on Cambodia, the five called on the three groups in the resistance coalition and the Phnom Penh administration to form a Supreme National Council to embody Cambodian sovereignty until free and fair elections could be held.

The five also proposed that a UN peacekeeping force and a temporary administration take over government functions of defense, foreign affairs, public security, finance and information.

In addition, they have made detailed provisions for dismantling the four Cambodian factions, organizing democratic elections, protecting human rights and guaranteeing the neutrality of Cambodia.

The five have said the proposal, contained in a framework document, should be accepted "in its entirety" as the basis for settling the conflict.

Asian diplomats said that if Vietnam could be persuaded to drop its objections to the UN plan, the Phnom Penh government would likely follow.

They said that in talks at the United Nations in New York on Friday, Vietnam would be told by

WORLD BRIEFS

Dispute Over Abortion Law Stymies Accord on German Unification Pact

BONN (Combined Dispatches) — West Germany's main parties failed Thursday to resolve a dispute over abortion laws that was threatening to derail a treaty on German unity, although not unification itself.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's main Catholic Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic opposition have agreed that West German women will not be punished if they have taken advantage of East Germany's liberal abortion law during a transition period until a new law is passed by a reunified Germany. But they still differ on how long the transition period should be.

The dispute jeopardizes the planned signing of the treaty on Friday. Unification will come Oct. 3 with or without the treaty, which is not strictly needed but is designed to give East Germany a say in the outline of the new state before it hands over all control to Bonn.

In Vienna, the two Germanys pledged Thursday to nearly halve the number of their troops, tanks and other weapons when they reunite. The commitment, made at East-West talks on reducing conventional forces in Europe, formalized an agreement made by Mr. Kohl and the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in July. (Reuters, AP)

Koreas Near Highest Talks Since '45

SEOUL (Reuters) — North and South Korea agreed on details for talks next week between their prime ministers, clearing the way for the highest-level contact between the two countries since 1945, a South Korean spokesman said Thursday.

"North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong Muk and six other delegates will now cross the border on Sept. 4 for the historic meeting," the spokesman said.

The two Koreas signed an agreement in July to exchange visits by their prime ministers this year for talks aimed at reducing tension on the peninsula and for eventual reunification. But diplomats and North Korean analysts in Seoul still harbor doubts that the meeting between Mr. Yon and Prime Minister Kang Young Hoon of South Korea will take place because many planned inter-Korean agreements have already collapsed during negotiation.

Bulgarian Official Resigns Over Fire

SOFIA (AP) — The acting Bulgarian interior minister resigned Thursday, indirectly shouldering some responsibility for police inaction when the headquarters of the governing Socialist Party was set on fire.

President Zhelyu Zhelev said that the acting interior minister, Stoyan Stoyanov, had stepped down after meeting with him and Prime Minister Andrei Lukov.

The national police have been heavily criticized for not stepping in after a group of about 100 protesters broke ground-floor windows of the headquarters of the Socialists, the former Communists, and threw torches inside Sunday. Militiamen stood by for most of the time as several thousand demonstrators prevented fire fighters from approaching the building and cut their hoses. The five-hour blaze partly gutted the building.

Freed Hostage Urges Press Restraint

DUBLIN (Reuters) — Brian Keenan, the Belfast teacher freed by his Lebanese captors last week, begged international news organizations Thursday to exercise restraint in reporting on the hostages left in Lebanon, warning that irresponsible coverage could cost lives.

"All of us are but teeth on a comb, and if one of us is snuffed off in a sudden rage, it cannot, cannot be put back," he said at a news conference. Mr. Keenan said that after two U.S. hostages were released earlier, some American journalists strongly suggested that they had coded tapes given them by their kidnappers.

The reports "came within a hair's breadth of having some of the remaining hostages summarily executed," he said.

Experts Agree on Facts of Warming

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Experts at a United Nations conference have reached an agreement on the facts of global warming that will form the basis of future international treaties, a conference source said Thursday.

Participants in the conference, which was attended by experts from 75 countries, have agreed in a draft report that the burning of fossil fuels releases "greenhouse" gases, particularly carbon dioxide, that trap heat near the Earth's surface, raising temperatures.

The goal of the meeting is to lay the groundwork for a treaty on global warming to be adopted at a UN conference on environment and development in Brazil in 1992.

Burmese Opposition to Defy Army

RANGOON (Reuters) — Burma's two largest opposition parties, powerless despite winning nearly all the seats in May elections, said Thursday that they would defy the ruling military council and convene a parliament next month.

The statement, issued by the National League for Democracy and the Union Nationalities League for Democracy, said the two parties should then be allowed to form a government.

Correction

An article in the Health/Science section of Thursday's editions about alternative energy sources misidentified the maker of an electric-powered van that is to go into limited production next month. It is Veoma International Inc. of Markham, Ontario, a subsidiary of Magna International Inc. of Canada. General Motors Corp. supplies only the van bodies.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Alpine Truck Restrictions Are Lifted

BRUSSELS (AP) — Austria, Italy and West Germany have agreed to lift truck traffic restrictions on the Alpine roads that link the countries beginning Friday at noon, officials said.

After talks with the transport ministers from the three countries, the European Commission said Austria would increase access for trans-Alpine traffic. Italy and West Germany will end retaliatory measures for lack of admission to Austrian roads. After the Kufstein bridge partly collapsed and was closed in July, Italy and West Germany complained not enough alternative roads were open in Austria and retaliated last week by barring Austrian trucks from entering their territories.

France is enjoying a tourist boom with increasing numbers of visitors from Britain, southern Europe and the two Germanys, preliminary government figures indicate. France increased tourist revenue in the first half of this year by 15 percent over the same period last year, when France celebrated the 20th anniversary of the Revolution. Revenue from tourism for the first six months reached 20.5 billion francs (\$3.8 billion), equal to the total tourism revenue in all of 1987. (AP)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA				
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW		
Austria	C 18	F 44	C F	sh	Bangkok	C 32	F 79	r
Austria	C 18	F 44	C F	sh	Beijing	C 26	F 68	r
Belgium	C 29	F 66	C F	sh	Hong Kong	C 31	F 82	r
Belgium	C 29	F 66	C F	sh	Manila	C 26	F 68	r
Denmark	C 29	F 66	C F	sh	New Delhi	C 30	F 76	r
Denmark	C 29	F 66	C F	sh	Seoul	C 32	F 81	r
France	C 44	F 74	C F	sh	Singapore	C 32	F 81	r
France	C 44	F 74	C F	sh	Taipei	C 30	F 77	r
Germany	C 25	F 57	C F	sh	Tokyo	C 27	F 77	r
Germany	C 25	F 57	C F	sh				
Greece	C 43	F 76	C F	sh				
Greece	C 43	F 76	C F	sh				
Ireland	C 17	F 41	C F	sh				
Ireland	C 17	F 41	C F	sh				
Italy	C 30	F 68	C F	sh				
Italy	C 30	F 68	C F	sh				
Japan	C 39	F 84	C F	sh				
Japan	C 39	F 84	C F	sh				
Netherlands	C 16	F 41	C F	sh				
Netherlands	C 16	F 41	C F	sh				
Portugal	C 24	F 59	C F	sh				
Portugal	C 24	F 59	C F	sh				
Spain	C 24	F 59	C F	sh				
Spain	C 24	F 59	C F	sh				
Sweden	C 19	F 46	C F	sh				
Sweden	C 19	F 46	C F	sh				
Switzerland	C 23	F 56	C F	sh				
Switzerland	C 23	F 56	C F	sh				
U.K.	C 30	F 68	C F	sh				
U.K.	C 30	F 68	C F	sh				
U.S.	C 39	F 84	C F	sh				
U.S.	C 39	F 84	C F	sh				
AFRICA				LATIN AMERICA				
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW		
Algeria	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Buenos Aires	C 17	F 43	sh
Algeria	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Caracas	C 25	F 60	sh
Argentina	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Guatemala	C 19	F 46	sh
Brazil	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Havana	C 19	F 46	sh
Chile	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Managua	C 19	F 46	sh
Colombia	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Medan	C 19	F 46	sh
Costa Rica	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Montevideo	C 19	F 46	sh
Cuba	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Quito	C 19	F 46	sh
Dominican Rep.	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Santiago	C 19	F 46	sh
Ecuador	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Sao Paulo	C 19	F 46	sh
El Salvador	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Sao Paulo	C 19	F 46	sh
Guatemala	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Sao Paulo	C 19	F 46	sh
Honduras	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Sao Paulo	C 19	F 46	sh
Indonesia	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Sao Paulo	C 19	F 46	sh
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Korea	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Sao Paulo	C 19	F 46	sh
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Turkey	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Sao Paulo	C 19	F 46	sh
U.S.	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Sao Paulo	C 19	F 46	sh
U.K.	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Sao Paulo	C 19	F 46	sh
MIDDLE EAST				OCEANIA				
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW		
Algeria	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Australia	C 34	F 80	sh
Algeria	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Canada	C 34	F 80	sh
Argentina	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	France	C 34	F 80	sh
Brazil	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Germany	C 34	F 80	sh
Chile	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Italy	C 34	F 80	sh
Colombia	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	Japan	C 34	F 80	sh
Costa Rica	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	South Africa	C 34	F 80	sh
Cuba	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	U.S.	C 34	F 80	sh
Dominican Rep.	C 34	F 80	C F	sh	U.K.	C 34	F 80	sh
Ecuador	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				
El Salvador	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				
Guatemala	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				
Honduras	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				
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Korea	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				
Malaysia	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				
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Nicaragua	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				
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Peru	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				
Philippines	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				
Poland	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				
Portugal	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				
Romania	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				
Russia	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				
Spain	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				
Sweden	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				
Switzerland	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				
Taiwan	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				
Thailand	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				
Turkey	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				
U.S.	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				
U.K.	C 34	F 80	C F	sh				

FACE-OFF IN THE GULF: As the idea of a "peace dividend" slips away, Congress faces a test case on Pentagon priorities

Guerrillas Hit Iraqis In Kuwait

U.S. Is Said to Aid Resistance Efforts

By Keith Bradsher

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Small guerrilla bands in Kuwait have killed or wounded "a couple hundred" Iraqi troops and have destroyed a handful of tanks and more than 20 trucks and small military vehicles, a U.S. government official says.

The official, who has access to official reports on developments in the region, spoke on condition that he not be identified.

He said most of the casualties had been sentries or other soldiers caught alone or in small groups. Iraqi soldiers do not venture into parts of Kuwait City because of armed attacks and have cordoned off parts of the city to conduct thorough house-to-house searches, he said.

[NBC television said U.S. special forces troops and the Central Intelligence Agency were aiding the resistance movement. Reuters reported, NBC quoted unnamed U.S. administration and intelligence sources as saying special forces troops, known as Green Berets, have been giving instruction in demolition and infiltration tactics.

[Operating from bases close to the Saudi Arabian-Kuwait border, the resistance has ambushed Iraqi troop convoys. A few important targets such as storage dumps have been sabotaged in the daily raids. The CIA is helping with intelligence, special weapons and target selection. The resistance is funded by Saudi and Kuwaiti leaders, NBC said.]

"The Kuwaiti resistance isn't going to push the Iraqis out, but what they are doing is an irritant," the U.S. official said.

Kuwaiti exiles in Saudi Arabia who are trying to help the resistance movement say the guerrillas have handgrenades, some assault rifles and a few hand grenades. A member of the Kuwaiti royal family said some units of the Kuwaiti Army and the police had handed out guns to civilians before the security forces were overwhelmed by Iraqi troops or forced to retreat to Saudi Arabia.

Texas Driller Won't Pay Stranded Gulf Workers

The Associated Press

DALLAS — A Texas drilling company has announced that it cannot afford to continue paying its six American workers who have been stranded in Kuwait and Iraq. Families of the workers were to receive a monthly paycheck on Sept. 1.

OGE Inc. of Houston, which provided drilling crews for Kuwait Oil Co., said Wednesday that it could not pay the workers' families because it had stopped receiving money from Kuwait Oil since the invasion. Relatives complained that the six had been hired and paid as workers for OGE, not Kuwait Oil, and should therefore be paid.

TOKYO: Aid Package for Gulf Crisis Reflects Ambivalence Toward Role

(Continued from page 1)

crisis infighting have long been a feature of Japan, which traces the existence of a powerful professional bureaucracy back more than a thousand years.

In Japan's system of government, moreover, the prime minister is usually too weak politically to push an issue through unscathed or reconcile differences among various agencies. Mr. Kaifu is considered an especially weak prime minister, lacking a power base of his own.

Japan's foreign aid program is controversial already, in that it focuses less on programs that im-

prove the health and welfare of individuals and more on large construction projects — power plants, harbors and the like — that often are awarded to Japanese contractors.

Moreover, Finance Ministry officials asserted this week that the Middle East financial aid would have to be carried out in coordination with other countries and with the International Monetary Fund, making it likely that austerity measures would be required of the recipients.

"We're in an emergency calling for fast dispersal of funds. Turkey and Egypt need cash, not someone asking them to come up with big

projects that will take years to review," said Robert M. Orr, author of a book on the Japanese foreign aid program and director of the Kyoto Center for Japanese Studies at Stanford University.

The more serious debate in Japan was whether Tokyo could for the first time since World War II use its ships and planes to send military equipment and personnel to the Gulf.

The United States has made its view clear that such aid would violate either the Japanese constitution, which was written by the American occupation after World War II, or laws enacted since then. But Mr. Kaifu said Japan could

not send troops or military equipment without amending the laws governing its armed forces, and he promised to propose such revisions later in the year.

Many defense experts argue that Japan could have done more and still complied with its legal and constitutional restrictions.

"We cannot send combat forces, that's true. But our air force is strong, and so are combat-ready medical teams who know how to set up field hospitals," Mr. Shiina said.

"If you have planes and ships in a warehouse but then you cannot use them in a crisis, why have them in the first place?" he asked.

KREMLIN: Warning Flags

(Continued from page 1)

tion is becoming more and more explosive, nor in the long run, since there are no guarantees that the United States will leave Saudi Arabia after the crisis is over," said Mr. Bolonogov, who was quoted by Tass.

The United States, in answer to an inquiry, notified the Soviet Union of its intention to send troops to Saudi Arabia, but the Soviet Union did not express approval of that step," he added.

General Lobov, who spoke to Tass after the parliamentary hearing, offered a "likely scenario of further developments in the region" that may have been intended as a case for bolstering the Soviet military budget.

General Lobov hypothesized that with the United States likely to be scaling back its presence in Europe as a result of conventional arms talks in Vienna and the rearmament of Germany, "the current crisis over Iraq and Kuwait opens new possibilities."

His scenario included a long-term U.S. presence in Saudi Arabia and the possible invasion of Iraq. The parliamentary panel issued a statement demanding the complete withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait.

(UPI, AFP)

Iraqi Leader Denies U.S. Report of Secret Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has denied a report of secret negotiations with the United States.

The New York newspaper Newsday said Wednesday that Iraq had secretly approached Washington, offering to withdraw from Kuwait and free hostages in return for the lifting of United Nations sanctions, guaranteed access to the Gulf and control of the Rumailah oil field that juts into Kuwait.

The newspaper said the offer was delivered last Thursday to Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser, by a former high-ranking U.S. official.

The White House said an official of a previous administration recently relayed ideas on the Gulf to Mr. Scowcroft but refused to say if those ideas came from Iraq.

Mr. Hussein, interviewed by American and French news organizations on Wednesday, insisted he had made no offer. Asked about reported concessions, he replied, "We haven't said this to anybody."

The Iraqi leader said Kuwait would be part of his country forever and scoffed at the idea that U.S. forces could kill him in an air attack, saying the United States was not "the angel of death."

"In all of history not one head of state has been killed in an attack from the air," Mr. Hussein said in a rambling interview with French television.

In an interview with CBS News, Mr. Hussein said that no one should "dismiss any possibility for new ideas," but insisted that he would not negotiate a withdrawal from Kuwait.

"Kuwait is part of Iraq," he said. Asked whether that meant forever, he said, "We have said this, and the legislative bodies in Iraq have issued a clear decree."

Mr. Hussein reserved some of his harshest criticism for France. For the last 20 years, France has had the best relations with Iraq of any Western nation.

But Iraqi officials felt betrayed when the French government joined other countries in supporting the sanctions against Iraq.

"The only blame we have is against France," Mr. Hussein said angrily. "We don't directly blame the United States or Great Britain because they were never objective. They were never our friends."

(Reuters, LAT)

Fading Talk of Arms Cuts

Crisis in Gulf Gives Congressmen Second Thoughts

By Richard L. Berke

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Gulf crisis is giving members of Congress second thoughts about making major cuts in military spending for the next fiscal year and has muted but not silenced the hopeful talk of a "peace dividend" from the end of the Cold War.

The crisis has also handed legislators a real-life test case, leading some to rethink the nation's military spending priorities, particularly whether more money should be spent on hardware needed for such contingencies as the U.S. military buildup in the Gulf and less money spent on preparing for a European war or a nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union.

The Defense Department has in the past been slow to embrace major changes in spending priorities because the military services are wed to weapons programs already in development or production.

Last year, for example, Congress approved \$600 million for buying the kind of high-speed transport ships that have been in short supply in the seafloor of troops and equipment to the Gulf.

But Dick Cheney, the secretary of defense, was able to maneuver around congressional dictates — as cabinet secretaries sometimes do — and used more than a third of the money for new M-1 tanks and other purchases. The Pentagon has still not spent the remaining \$375 million.

"Cutting the defense budget by the big numbers is going to be difficult under the best of circumstances," said Robert D. Reischauer, director of the Congressional Budget Office. "But it is certainly much harder when

you have troops on alert in the field and a clear threat out there."

The chairman of the House and Senate Budget Committees have proposed cuts of \$12 billion to \$15 billion from the Bush administration's proposed military budget of slightly more than \$300 billion for the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1.

The request represents an increase over current military spending that is slightly less than the inflation rate.

But legislators and congressional aides said that in private conversations now, there appeared to be less support among key legislators for these proposals for cuts.

Support is growing, they said, for a more modest plan by Senator Sam Nunn, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, for cuts of less than \$10 billion.

Senator Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the ranking Republican on the budget panel, said he expected the Nunn proposal to have "far more support" than the budget panel's.

Specifically, Mr. Domenici and other legislators said there would be new momentum for protecting some programs that had been the targets of budget cutters, like the B-2 Stealth bomber, which could be used against ground targets in Iraq, and the V-22 Osprey, a tilt-rotor aircraft that can swiftly carry troops to a battle area.

"This particular situation has shown us that we clearly need conventional forces and conventional mobility," Mr. Domenici said. "But frankly, it seems to me that we still have to maintain a nuclear deterrent consistent with agreements we reached with the Soviet Union."

Advocates of major military cuts expressed concern that their

opponents would use the Gulf conflict as an excuse to keep appropriating money for the Pentagon.

"We're not going to make them," said Marty Russo, Democrat of Illinois, a member of the House Budget Committee, referring to the Iraqis.

"We ought to spend more money on rapid deployment, conventional warfare," he said. "You can do all that and still cut the budget."

Before Congress can resolve the more complicated debate over weapons systems, legislators returning from their month-long recess must decide how to come up with money for the Gulf military operation, which the Pentagon says will cost \$2.5 billion through September.

President George Bush has not decided whether to seek additional money from Congress to pay for the increase or to find the money in existing programs, Pentagon officials said.

But congressional aides, noting that there will be a full legislative agenda next month, predicted that there would be little enthusiasm for a supplemental spending bill, something that carries the risk of members' taking on unrelated pet projects.

Yet budget negotiators from Congress and the Bush administration face an even more daunting challenge: how to comply with the legally required spending ceilings for fiscal 1991 when the growing military costs in the Gulf come on top of the rising cost of the savings and loan bailout.

Some legislators and analysts say they fear that the negotiators will use these spending pressures and the fear of a recession as an excuse to revise the Gramm-Rudman budget-balancing law to accommodate bigger deficits.

First U.S. Troops Sent From Europe to Gulf

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The United States sent its first combat troops from Europe to Saudi Arabia and ordered U.S. Air Force F-16 fighters from Spain to Qatar, the Pentagon said Thursday.

The aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy and escort ships moved Thursday from the Atlantic Ocean into the Mediterranean, where it is expected to relieve the carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower.

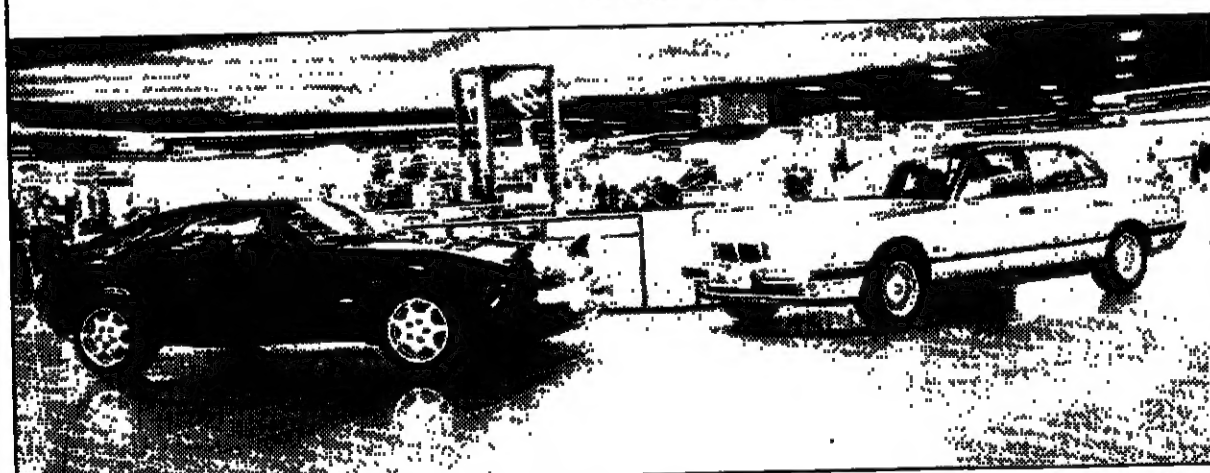
carrying embargoed goods for Iraq. The United States has intercepted, mostly by radio contact, about 250 ships in the Gulf and the Red Sea, the spokesman said. About 10 have been boarded.

The aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy and escort ships moved Thursday from the Atlantic Ocean into the Mediterranean, where it is expected to relieve the carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The Pentagon said F-16 fighters from Torrejon Air Base in Spain were being sent to Qatar, which has agreed to allow U.S. forces to use its bases.

The Pentagon also said that some U.S. troops are now headed to Saudi Arabia from West Germany. Previously, only medical and cargo-hauling specialty units had been sent from Europe.

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Mr. Suleman Hameed (Ticket No. 20305) of Karachi, Pakistan, winner of the Mercedes Benz 560 SEC who travelled Emirates, Dubai/Karachi on 31 July 1990.

Mrs. Hafsa Jaber (Ticket No. 19014) of E.G.P.C. Dubai, UAE, winner of the Porsche 911 Carrera 4 who travelled Emirates, Dubai/Amman on 29 July 1990.

THATCHER: Allies' Response in Gulf Is Derided

(Continued from page 1)

cal which affects us fundamentally, some countries are hesitant.

"We cannot expect the United States to go on bearing major military and defense burdens worldwide," she said. "If it does not get a positive and swift response from its allies when the crunch comes."

The NATO treaty, signed in 1949, created the alliance to respond to "an armed attack on the territory of any of the parties in Europe and North America," but specified that the collective security guarantee applied only to "the North Atlantic area" north of the Tropic of Cancer.

That, most of America's allies agreed during two Arab-Israeli wars, clearly did not include the Middle East. But now that the threat of Soviet attack is gone, at least for a good while, people like Mrs. Thatcher contend that it is time to redefine NATO's aims to include defense against threats to security or economic stability from places like the Gulf.

When Iraq invaded Kuwait and was poised to roll into the Saudi Arabian oil fields, she said, it was the United States, not the Europeans, that rushed to defend oil supplies and principles of international relations that they should have seen as vital interests of their own.

"We cannot conceivably accept that a country can simply march

into a neighbor, which is an independent country and a full member of the UN, and annex it," she said.

"If Iraq were to get away with that, no small state would ever be safe again," she said. "Confidence that such an attack and occupation could never happen again in Europe would be gravely undermined, particularly among the East Europeans who have experienced precisely that fate in the past."

The allusion to earlier East and West European anxieties about German unification called attention to West Germany's virtual paralysis in the Gulf crisis, caused by articles in its 1949 constitution that circumscribe the use of military force. Chancellor Helmut Kohl has said that after unification Oct. 3, West Germany will amend its constitution or otherwise pass legislation redefining those limitations.

Some smaller NATO allies have finally decided, after a month of warring debate, to see the way clear to send forces to the Gulf. Denmark's coalition government, led by a Conservative prime minister, Poul Schluter, decided this week to send a navy corvette to the Gulf, and Norway is sending cargo ships.

"Denmark holds two ships with a clear ability to operate in the Gulf, and we are sending one of the two — 50 percent of our capacity,"

Mr. Schluter pointed out good-humoredly. "That is not bad."

NATO Charter: Outdated?

The Gulf crisis demonstrates that the NATO charter's restriction on "out of area" activity is outdated and should be amended, wire services quoted leaders of NATO's political arm as saying Thursday.

"Changed global circumstances demand a changed NATO charter in order to allow the alliance to confront, promptly and directly, threats to its members' security, from wherever those threats emanate," said Patrick Duffy, president of the North Atlantic Assembly. The Assembly includes members of parliament from the 16 NATO nations.

Meanwhile, the EC commissioner, Karel van Miert, criticized President Kurt Waldheim of Austria on Thursday for breaking international solidarity by meeting his Iraqi counterpart, Saddam Hussein, in Iraq last weekend.

"There was solidarity between the Twelve, other European countries and other nations in the world," Mr. van Miert said. "It was not the case with this individual approach" of Mr. Waldheim.

Mr. Waldheim returned from Iraq on Sunday with over 90 compatriots after pleading for their release with Mr. Hussein.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Gulf Question Marks

Despite President George Bush's nearly flawless handling of the Gulf crisis, several key issues still dangle dangerously, unresolved or unclarified. One is the question of whether the allies are carrying their fair share of the military and economic burden. Though Bush administration officials are trying hard to arrange wider participation, the enterprise seems to be losing momentum. Nothing would do more to alienate ordinary Americans from the entire endeavor than the discouraging sense that the allies are making little more than a token contribution.

A second imperative is to sort out quickly who is in charge in Saudi Arabia and surrounding waters. Separate Arab and U.S. commands have been established, almost certainly with separate policies for using force. Unless lines of authority and policy are quickly clarified and coordinated, the costs of confusion will be high if force has to be used.

Third, there remains the complex issue of negotiations with Iraq. All the talk about victory leaves the impression that there is no room for compromise. But it is important to comprehend, before misunderstandings solidify, that at the right time certain bargains will and must be struck.

A combination of fear, outrage and Mr. Bush's rapid diplomacy persuaded many nations to respond to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait with troops, ships, money and increased oil supplies. But the depth of that help has been disappointing.

The Saudis seem to be pulling their weight — as might be expected of the country most directly threatened by Baghdad. The British have been contributing, but they, along with France, could send more troops to Saudi Arabia. Egypt's dispatch of several thousand troops simply is not enough. President Hosni Mubarak, as the beneficiary of billions in U.S. aid and as a leader of Arab moderates, owes much more in tanks and troops.

As for Germany and Japan, neither has begun to contribute at a level equal to its

need for a secure oil supply. To be sure, Bonn is preoccupied with reunification. Yet Germany would be shortsighted to underestimate its debt to America's sacrifice. That is even more true for Tokyo. Yet Japan's leaders are hesitating. They seem to have decided against honoring even their modest idea of providing up to \$2 billion in critical aid to Turkey, Jordan, Oman and Egypt, four of the countries hardest hit by the crisis.

Problems also seem to be developing on the military side. There are at least two centers of authority: an Arab-Islamic command headed by Riyadh, and a joint U.S.-Saudi command, presumably including non-Arab countries. To further complicate matters, the Saudis say Mr. Bush has promised to consult with King Fahd — whatever that means — before launching any action from Saudi territory.

Nor is it clear whether or how these joint commands are supposed to consult with other countries that have contributed forces to the region. Such confusion could be fatal in an emergency.

Of all the question marks, the biggest involves the terms of a settlement with Saddam Hussein. Certain objectives defined by Mr. Bush and the United Nations — Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, for example — are clearly beyond compromise. But other objectives, like promoting regional stability by destroying Baghdad's chemical and nuclear facilities, for example, or creating an interim government for Kuwait, will require persuasive collective diplomacy in the event these ends are not achieved by military force.

It is important that Americans realize this and do not balk when it comes time to talk. U.S. officials have repeatedly, albeit quietly, made just that point to an unlistening public. Any one of these issues, mishandled, could cause substantial harm to the world's cause in the Gulf. Mr. Bush would serve the common cause to show he is on top of them.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OPEC Chooses Caution

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries now invites its members to increase their production and prevent disruptive oil shortages. With that, Iraq has been abandoned by its partners in the oil cartel. In terms of oil policy, the Iraqis have succeeded in achieving the opposite of their intentions. Their stated purpose in invading Kuwait was to punish it for exceeding its OPEC quota and driving world oil prices down. Now OPEC is abandoning its country-by-country quotas and has left it to each member to follow its own policy.

The consensus at the OPEC meeting suggested that total production for all 13 members is to be at roughly the level set at its meeting last month — meaning that others would now increase exports to compensate for the boycott of Iraq and Kuwait.

The purpose of the quota then was to reduce production and lift prices. Now it is the opposite — reasserted by the cartel in the name of stability and reliability of supply. The decision was not quite unanimous. Iraq and Libya did not attend, and Iraq refused to support the decision. But the others at least tacitly accepted it. The result will be a higher flow from Saudi Arabia, and perhaps also from the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The New Peacemakers

From the Gulf to Phnom Penh, the end of the Cold War has brought no respite from deadly regional conflicts. But the superpower role in these confrontations has been dramatically transformed. The agreement on Cambodia announced Tuesday by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council converts major sponsors and suppliers of the rival factions into peacemakers.

The agreement, approved by the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain, provides for an interim administration, combining elements from the United Nations and all four Cambodian factions, to run Cambodia until UN-supervised elections can be held. Factional armies would be disbanded and kept apart by UN troops. Cambodian neutrality and human rights would be internationally guaranteed.

Peace in Cambodia is not yet at hand. The four Cambodian factions, which differ on important details of the agreement, cannot be dismissed as mere proxies of their big-power sponsors. But concerted international pressure can now be exerted on the factions to compromise so that the UN plan can proceed.

China's role as the major arms supplier to the Khmer Rouge gives it leverage, and Beijing has recently shown that it wants to be seen as a constructive partner in the new international diplomacy.

Last week Prime Minister Li Peng persuaded Khmer Rouge leaders, along with their allies Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann, to accept the broad parameters of the UN plan.

The Soviet Union similarly can contribute to peace. Prime Minister Hun Sen's government depends heavily on Hanoi and Moscow for day-to-day support.

Washington can offer positive incentives for compromise, through its new dip-

lomatic dialogue with Vietnam and its offer of humanitarian aid to Cambodia. Japan, increasingly active in regional diplomacy, is also prepared to help, as are other neighboring countries.

A meeting in Jakarta next month will bring the four Cambodian factions together to discuss the UN plan.

Cambodia was once home to a glorious civilization, memorialized in the great temples of Angkor. But recently Cambodians have been at the receiving end of other peoples' history. Long squeezed by Thai and Vietnamese expansionism, the country eventually succumbed to French colonialism.

Later came the brutal fallout of America's Vietnam War. Finally Pol Pot transformed Cambodia into a killing field.

One Cambodian in five died during that 1975-78 catastrophe, which ended only with invasion and occupation by the hated Vietnamese. The United States joined China in reviving the Khmer Rouge to fight Hanoi, and Hanoi's ally Moscow.

By the time the Bush administration extricated America from this unholy alliance last month, the Khmer Rouge had once again become a fearsome force. Now, with Vietnamese troops withdrawn from the fray, continued combat could mean a military victory for Pol Pot's killers.

The UN plan is the only plausible way to stop this. But agreement will not be easy. The Hun Sen government wants to manage the elections itself, with UN supervision. The guerrillas demand wholesale dismantling of the present regime. There is also disagreement over the relative strength each faction should have in an interim administration.

Yet, for the first time, the Security Council five have the chance to make amends for history and use their strength for peace.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Terms for a Lasting and Principled Peace in the Gulf

By Gareth Evans

The writer is foreign minister of Australia. He returned Thursday from a visit to the Middle East, Europe and the United States.

CANBERRA — The political and military forces deployed against President Saddam Hussein of Iraq aim to achieve peace in the Gulf — not peace at any price, but peace at the right price. It should be a principled peace, without appeasement.

There is no mood now that I could discern in the United States, Europe or the Arab countries in favor of a military resolution of the Gulf crisis. Instead, there is general agreement about the fundamental objectives to be pursued, and a large measure of confidence that they can be achieved peacefully, although it will take time.

United Nations Security Council resolutions demand three things: an immediate and unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait; the restoration of the authority of the legitimate government of Kuwait; and the safety and freedom of the movement of foreign nationals trapped in Iraq and Iraqi-occupied Kuwait.

The UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, who is now in the Middle East, has a clear role to play in making plain to the Iraqis the bottom-line demands of the United Nations and the extent of the commitment to secure them. He will also be listening to anything Iraqi officials have to say in response. If a principled way out of the morass should thereby emerge, so much the better.

Any settlement of the Gulf crisis should demonstrate by its terms that naked aggression does not pay. It should visibly enforce the newfound strength of the UN and show the

effectiveness of a genuinely internationalist approach to crisis management. Such a settlement must be durable and provide an assurance to the international community that a similar situation will not arise in the future.

A reshaping of the military balance in the Gulf is a worthwhile objective. However, further Iraqi military adventures could be deterred without a continued U.S. presence on the ground — for example, by either of the following: an open-ended deployment in Kuwait and elsewhere of a combined Arab regional force, or the prepositioning of U.S. military supplies to enable much more rapid deployment of fully equipped American forces, should crisis threaten again.

Economic sanctions against Iraq are being effectively applied. No one can say when real pain will occur, but there is no reason to assume that international solidarity over sanctions will weaken. Pain for Iraq seems inevitable.

U.S., European and Arab military forces arrayed against Iraq are formidable and will become steadily stronger. It is unlikely, if not impossible, that faced with these odds, Saddam Hussein will capitulate unconditionally within

days and rely on the continuing strength of his own terror apparatus to preserve his position. The general perception at this stage is that attempts at a negotiated settlement are unlikely to be productive until sanctions have had a chance to bite. Moreover, any such attempts, unless carefully handled, may be counterproductive. They might encourage the Iraqi president to further intransigence by conveying to him an impression that more may be negotiable than is in fact the case.

But a number of additional elements might be brought into play for negotiation in the endgame of the sanctions squeeze:

• Relations between Iraq and Kuwait: Before the invasion, negotiations were proceeding on four related issues: oil production limits, oil well location, debt repayment obligations and disputed territory. Following an Iraqi withdrawal, these could be put on the table for negotiation, arbitration or adjudication. The World Court, for example, could deal with the question of territory in dispute between Iraq and Kuwait.

• The future system of government in Kuwait: While one official I spoke with said that the object of international reaction to Iraqi aggression was not to "make the world safe for feudalism," there is an obvious difficulty about having an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait accompanied by installation of an interim UN administration or a guaranteed plebiscite.

The Security Council resolutions specifically demand the "restoration of the authority of the legitimate government of Kuwait." There is no doubt that the al Sabah government was recognized throughout the international community as that legitimate authority. Nonetheless, in the context of a peaceful settlement, it may be possible to secure some understanding about further progress toward democratization of Kuwaiti institutions. This would set a useful precedent for the region.

• Changes in the regional military balance: This could be done through conventional force reductions, especially by nations, such as Iraq, where the military is disproportionately large. It could also involve new controls on high-technology weapons in the region. An agreement on destruction and non-use of chemical weapons, and the negotiation of a regional nuclear weapons-free zone, should be encouraged.

• Resolution of regional political conflict: There is no scope for crudely linking, as Saddam Hussein has tried to do, the removal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait with the resolution of the Palestinian or Lebanese problems. Both, however, remain intractable regional issues that demand fair resolution in their own right. Their resolution would do an enormous amount to guarantee future peace in the Middle East.

It is not inconceivable that an eventual settlement of the Gulf crisis could involve some progress on these fronts. But the handling of these issues would need to be extraordinarily delicate, lest it prove counterproductive.

International Herald Tribune.

A \$6 Billion Thank You For This Friend in Need

By William B. Quandt

WASHINGTON — Last year a respected congressman vented his frustration with Egypt's faltering economic program, claiming the United States got "nothing in return" for its billions in economic aid. Even then, it should have been apparent what we were getting for the money: Egyptian-Israeli peace.

Now the Gulf crisis has provided graphic evidence of how important Egypt's diplomatic and military weight can be in protecting vital oil interests. Even more important, however, is Egypt's role in helping put together a more stable Middle East order after the crisis has passed.

Acting in concert with most of the world community, Egypt has strongly opposed Iraq's flagrant aggression

Perhaps more galling to many Egyptians was the persistent pressure for economic reform coming from the International Monetary Fund, with backing from Washington. Egyptians were already complaining about higher prices, and their Western creditors seemed to have little to offer except advice about tightening belts and relying on the market to work its magic.

Washington's aid, totaling nearly \$2.3 billion in 1990, was viewed as insufficient. Most was going to pay for expensive weapons, which may have kept the military happy but did little to lessen the economic crisis.

And economic aid was more than offset by Egypt's repayments on debts to the U.S. government. In short, aid was a source of friction rather than a positive element.

There was concern in Washington that Egypt might default on its debt repayments. This would trigger the Brooke Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act, resulting in a termination of U.S. aid to Egypt.

To ward off this possibility the bureaucracy was moving forward with alternatives for President Bush. A meeting had been scheduled for mid-August but was canceled when the Gulf crisis erupted.

Mr. Bush should now act quickly to seek congressional approval to write off Egypt's military debt, totaling more than \$6 billion and requiring annual repayments of more than \$700 million. This would provide some relief for Egypt's battered economy, which is not helped by the Gulf crisis.

It would also send a strong signal that America is willing and able to assist those regional states that have stood with it in the crisis. This would help assure Egyptian support in the difficult days ahead and would strengthen Egypt's ability to play a stabilizing role after the crisis is over.

An economically prostrate Egypt cannot help support two primary concerns in the Middle East — peace with Israel and stability in the Gulf.

The United States, along with Europe and Japan, must increase aid to Egypt. President Bush and Congress can set an example by canceling Egypt's military debt now.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, is author of "The United States and Egypt." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



A Wrong Answer, and a Trap, for Bush

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It becomes necessary to consider the possibility that it is George Bush upon whom the Middle East trap is closing, not Saddam Hussein. Unless the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, is able to persuade the Iraqi dictator to obey the Security Council resolutions demanding retreat from Kuwait, the United States will find itself approaching the point where a risk of tragedy is replaced by a risk of fiasco.

The current U.S. military mobilization and deployment in the Gulf makes sense only if it is to be used to liberate Kuwait. It is not a force that can be kept in the Gulf for a long period. Virtually every army and marine corps unit that can be moved has been moved, or is being moved, to the region, and a major part of the fleet and air force are there.

But why are they there? To intimidate Saddam Hussein? He is not showing himself easily intimidated. Nothing remotely like this force is needed to deter him from invading Saudi Arabia. He was deterred from that two weeks ago.

If this force is not going to be employed offensively, the buildup should have been braked days ago. The scale of the force now is becoming a liability rather than an asset.

since once these troops are there, removing them becomes an act of political consequence.

So long as Saddam Hussein does not yield, any withdrawal of U.S. forces will be open to interpretation as a success for him and a setback for the United States and for the UN's international mobilization against Iraqi aggression.

Freeing Kuwait is the policy objective of both the United Nations and the United States. If sanctions and blockades are to be relied upon to do the job, the process will take months. A troop withdrawal in the meantime risks signaling both to the Iraqi dictator and to potential sanctions-busters — of whom there will be many — that the pressure is off.

Meanwhile, every passing day strengthens political pressures against a military intervention if sanctions fail. Mr. Bush could have launched his force into Kuwait last weekend and substantially carried both American and international opinion. To have done so would have involved heavy military risks, and the president cannot be criticized for having chosen otherwise. But it may have been his last chance.

His window of opportunity has been closing since last weekend. If Mr. Pérez de Cuellar is rudely rebuffed during his talks in Amman with Iraqi officials, the window will briefly reopen. But Saddam Hussein is proving himself far too clever an operator to provoke the United Nations or provide the United States with a casus belli.

As he manipulates the hostages — his "guests," who may now chat daily on global television to their families and friends everywhere — and offers concessions meant to divide the UN majority and further obfuscate the issues, he stirs the war fears of the Western public, and promotes isolationist and peace sentiments in the United States. The political feasibility of an attack to seize Kuwait melts away.

While that happens, the titanic apparatus of America's military wrath languishes in the desert, sand sifting into its gears and cogs, snaking its electronics as well as its

bored and miserable men and women — all of this hellishly costly, as well. The peak of absurdity in the affair is that Mr. Bush and his colleagues have none of them permitted a suggestion that the American people might have their taxes increased to pay for this, not even with a gasoline tax to diminish the country's dependence on imported oil.

Mr. Bush is victim not only of America's tax pathology but of military conservatism and what may be called the Younger von Moltke Problem. General Helmuth von Moltke (1848-1916), chief of the German general staff in 1914, was nephew of the great 19th-century Prussian strategist and military reformer. It was he who told Kaiser William II in 1914 that Germany had only one general war plan, which required it to attack France and Belgium (thereby bringing Britain into the war as well) in order to do the one thing that the Kaiser actually wanted to do, which was to go to war against Russia.

It seems that the United States had a plan for the Gulf which was written at a time when Washington had convinced itself that the Soviet Union might storm into the region and seize all of Arabia's oil. At the beginning of August, when Mr. Bush ordered General Colin Powell to prepare forces for the Gulf, the general insisted upon employing the plan for mobilization against Soviet invasion. He said the Joint Chiefs of Staff could not responsibly recommend anything more modest than that.

Hence this extraordinary deployment in the Arabian desert, whose de-mobilization now risks doing as much damage as the deployment was meant to prevent. If this army strikes its tents and slips away leaving Saddam Hussein in possession of Kuwait, he is stronger than before he took on the world.

The Kaiser, in 1914, when told that he had to fight a war on two fronts, said bitterly to von Moltke, "Your uncle would have given me a different answer." Before the Gulf affair is over, Mr. Bush may have cause to wish that General Powell had been able, or willing, to give him a different answer.

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Environment-Friendly Development

By Morris B. Abram

The author is permanent U.S. representative to the United Nations in Geneva.

NAIROBI — There is an emerging global consensus that the world can no longer afford to exploit the environment as the price of development.

This fact was underscored in discussions here at a preparatory meeting, ending Friday, for the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development.

But consensus on ends does not always mean consensus on means. So far, most discussions have focused on transferring wealth from the developed to the developing world, rather than on some of the proven methods for encouraging environmentally sound and sustainable development: a free market, a climate favorable to investment, and simple ingenuity.

Market economics do not necessarily spoil the environment any more than statist economies protect it. The enterprise system can be environmentally friendly, if properly used. It can ensure that the cost of pollution is taken into account if governments act as trustees of the

environment and ensure that the costs of clean air and clean water are built into the price of production.

The producer pays for his electricity, labor and raw materials. But society pays for the air he pollutes and the water he fouls. That is a free ride we can no longer afford. Governments can collect the toll from the polluter by demanding he return the air and water as he found it — or pay the price of cleaning it up.

But many nations are too poor to fund environmental technologies. Without capital, they may pursue development on the cheap by exploiting the environment (a strategy Eastern Europe has shown will not work) or not develop at all.

There are ways out.

One is to encourage foreign investment, provided pollution-controlling technologies are used.

Foreign investment is the only ready source of the four elements of development: capital, management, trained labor and markets. Also essential is a stable, honest government that respects human rights and protects private property. These things do not require foreign aid or technology transfers. They promote development by creating conditions that bring in capital, investment and technology.

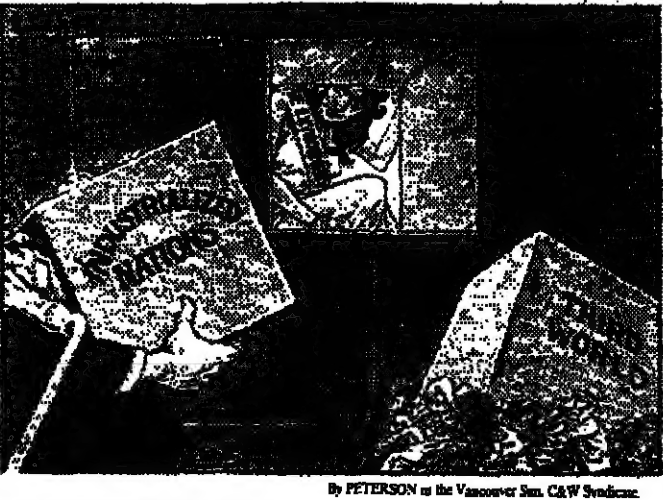
Finally, government must protect ownership of intellectual property. When safeguarded by governments, intellectual property can be the engine of innovation; when expropriated by governments, the well of ingenuity dries up. Ensuring that inventors and scientists reap the fruits of their labors is the only way to direct man's talents toward the discovery of environmentally sound technologies.

The demand for development has never been more urgent. Of the nearly 8.2 billion souls expected by the year 2025, 6.8 billion — 80 percent of the world population — will be living in the areas where development is most desperately needed.

They have a right to the opportunity to develop; they have the right to consume energy, to grow food, to develop industry and to better their lives. But they also have the obligation to pursue these goals in an environmentally sound manner.

We must place our faith in solutions that work: the free market, foreign investment and the encouragement of ingenuity. When to these is added the community interest, exercised through responsible government, we can have the environmentally sound and sustainable development all men deserve.

This comment, adapted from a statement at the Nairobi conference, was contributed to the International Herald Tribune.



By PETERSON in the Vancouver Sun, C.W. Syndicate.

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OPINION

To Break Out of the Cage of Hate

By A. M. Rosenthal

OSLO — Somewhere in the world may be another person who could have conceived and organized this extraordinary Oslo conference, but the name does not come to mind.

Else Wiesel thought it would be a good idea to bring some people together to talk about one of the most pervasive but least attractive subjects under heaven — hate.

So he persuaded a bouquet of other Nobel Prize winners, four presidents, Nelson Mandela and a

Two writers angrily apportioned some of the blame about Iraq to their own countries. Günter Grass, the West German novelist, spoke of the 100 or so German companies that had helped Iraq become a military power.

Yelena Bonner of the Soviet Union, a peppy, ripped the hide from the Kremlin ("Perestroika is dead") and then asked the world, for 30 years, she said, Moscow armed Saddam Hussein, when anybody could see he was an assassin.

Later President François Mitterrand of France spoke for 70 minutes. But he never got around to the topic of French arms for the Iraqi president.

The conference went from session to session, moved along by Mr. Wiesel's disciplined passion (the clock even cut off former President Jimmy Carter), Marion Wiesel's elegant determination, the affectionate attention of the Norwegian Foreign Office and Nobel committee and funding by Mutual of America, a life insurance company.

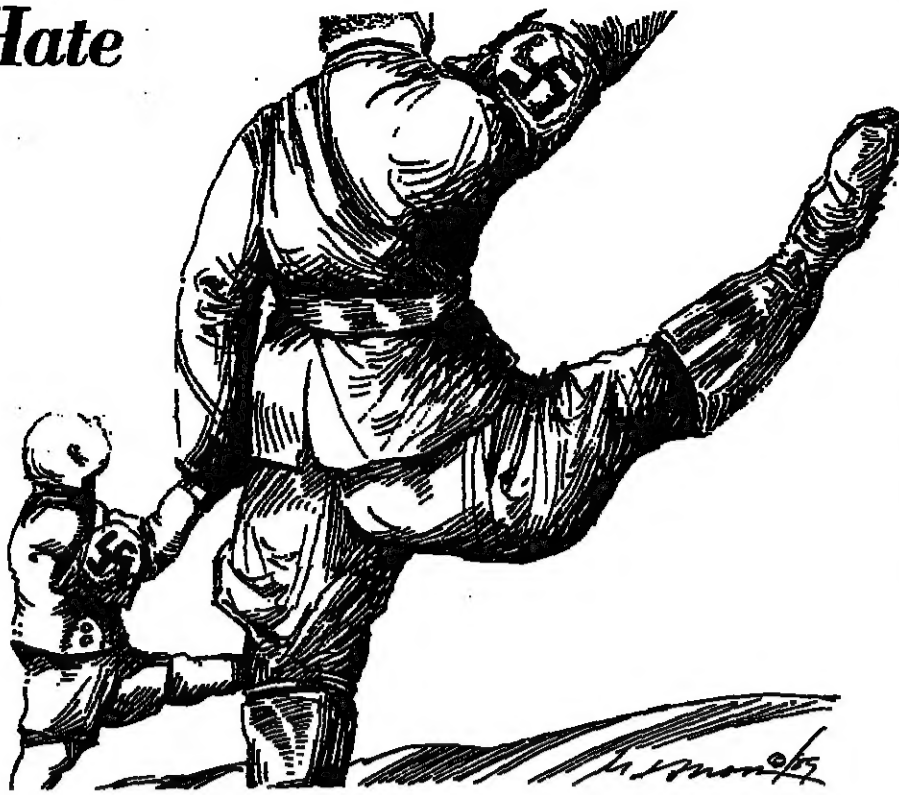
Looking around the table told the two essential things about the meaning of the conference.

One was that around the world there are countries whose people are experts on hatred but cannot attend conferences. They live in its hold. President Vytautas Landsbergis of Lithuania spoke of a Soviet system based on fear, the parent of hatred, which still imprisons his country.

Li Lu and Chai Ling told how the Communist regime of China tried to teach them hatred every day of their lives, the hatred of one class against another. It was a "cage of hate," they said.

This is the second thing: Seated around the table also were people whose lives show what is so often forgotten — in our century the crusades for hate have been destroyed more often than they have been.

Mr. Mitterrand was a man of 20, Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, Franco and Salazar seemed invincible. Last year, President Václav Havel of Czechoslovakia was a prisoner of a Communist



system of political tyranny and Nelson Mandela a prisoner of a South African system of racial tyranny. A few years ago, Miss Bonner was in internal exile with her husband, Andrei Sakharov.

Across the table from each other were two Poles of wit and courage, Bronislaw Geremek and Adam Michnik. They spent years fighting for democracy in Poland and still do — no longer from prison but from honored places in parliament.

Jo Benkow is a Norwegian Jew who survived Hitler. His family did not. Now he is president of his country's parliament. Mr. Benkow and Mr.

Wiesel lifted glasses of wine to each other in everlasting memory.

One after another, the intellectuals and politicians said the most realistic things about fighting hatred that they know — that only the belief in and execution of the law can defeat hatred, the law of a free society determined to remain free.

Or, as Prime Minister Jan Syye of Norway put it, courtesy of Edmund Burke: "When bad men combine, the good must associate, else they will fall one by one."

The New York Times.

Periwinkle Shells Rustling When One Dares to Listen

By Ellen Goodman

CASCO BAY, Maine — It is afternoon and the recent immigrant to this island is sitting on the shoreline listening to the tide as it comes back from its appointed round at sea.

The countryside here is what they call quiet, but that is not quite the right

This temporary immigrant spends most of her year landlocked some miles south of here, in the city. She lives enclosed in a headset of city sounds, city ways. The problems of the larger world are broadcast into her ear and her living room incessantly. They are the white noises of an anxious and overloaded life.

So, like many others in her paved environment, she has learned how to hear and how not to hear. She has learned to be both attentive and inattentive to her world.

On her way here, she wondered whether we can only maintain a sense of well-being by wrapping ourselves in soundproofing. When the channels of communication are always open, carrying a steady high-decibel beat of trouble, selective deafness may be a kind of survival skill.

But in the process of blocking out the harshest reverberations of the world, it is easy to also block out the low, small sounds of life. Like the veterans of too many rock concerts, we can lose our ability to hear the sound of a wave that is not crashing, but creeping up the shore.

Finally, this morning she woke up to the cry of a sea gull on the roof and knew it was an adolescent bird. At breakfast, she could make out the separate species in the soundtrack of the bushes behind her table.

The woman had not just gotten away from it all. She had also gotten to it all. She had both muted her awareness and heightened it. On this small point of land, consciousness was also peaceful. For a while, a sense of well-being did not come at the cost of the other senses.

The woman will return to the city soon. But living two lives, traveling up and down the coastline this summer, has left her with questions. Why is it that in the environment built by people, built for people, we have to shut down our senses for psychic survival? Why is it that in the environment that allows us only a minor role, we can feel most fully?

From her rock seat in front of the rising tide, the woman can hear voices across the point. They say that noise carries great distances across water. But perhaps we just hear better at this primal edge of life.

Quietly, she adds another sound of silence to her growing list: an inner voice asking why this peacefulness seems so simple and yet is so hard, for her own species.

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MEANWHILE

word. Eskimos have a dozen words for snow, but we have only a few unsatisfactory ways to describe the absence of clatter, and the presence of sounds that are not remotely noises.

Resting between the rounded boulders, the woman can make out eight or 10 distinct sounds that the tide makes as it advances on the beach. She counts them carefully. Water lapping over granite, periwinkle shells rustling against each other in the waves, gravel being licked clean by the ocean.

It has taken days for this urban dweller to hear these sounds in the silence. Days to turn down the volume of martial music and fear blasting through the August air from the Middle East. Days to tune into the low complaint of the mourning doves and the frantic solos of spurned songbirds.

Gradually, she has reacquired herself with the vocabulary of this land. She can understand its language again the way a mother knows the various cries of a small child. Now, against the soft, distant hum of lobster-boat engines maneuvering between traps, she adds another sound: the soft splash of a rock thrown in a tidal pool.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

For Whales and Dolphins, a Debilitating Artificial Home

Regarding "Dipping Into Marine Life of the Pacific Ocean" (Travel, Aug. 24):

The writer applauds the "environmental message" of the new Ring of Fire Aquarium in Osaka, Japan. Sadly, the crux of that message seems to be that it is easier to raise millions of dollars to keep threatened species in captivity than to protect them in the wild.

Though the architects have obviously used great ingenuity in developing "natural habitats" for the aquarium's plants and animals, it is folly to suppose that humans can manufacture the intricate ecology of an environment that has taken millions of years to evolve. While the level of authenticity achieved may impress human visitors, for the animal held captive — particularly sophisticated species like whales and dolphins — that manufactured resemblance to the wild may actually represent little more than imprisonment and deprivation.

It is especially ironic that while the aquarium depicts a pristine Pacific for the public, beyond the confines of that

Potemkin-like facade, dolphins are being massaged by the fishing industry, and driftnets indiscriminately scour the seas of life.

It is also doubtful that visitors to the aquarium will ever be told of the debilitating stress, injuries, psychological trauma and disease that whales and dolphins suffer during capture, transportation and confinement. According to the most recent figures available, dolphins in the wild can live more than 40 years, but their life expectancy in captivity averages only five years. Similarly, orca whales might expect to live 80 years in their natural habitat, yet in the confines of an oceanarium they rarely survive more than 10 years.

In July, my own Bellerive Foundation convened an international symposium on whales and dolphins in captivity that concluded that marine sanctuaries are the only viable alternative to captivity.

Residing in the genuine saltwaters of education and scientific research, such reserves have one overwhelming advantage over any form of oceanarium or "high-tech" theme park: They would actively encourage conservation and keep dolphins and whales where they belong — in their natural environment.

PRINCE SADRUDDIN AGA KHAN, Geneva.

Kuwaitis at Home, Abroad

Daniel Pipes ("Kuwait: A Light Has Been Snuffed Out," Aug. 11) should not feel sorry for the defiant commercial and social life of Kuwait. Since he wrote from Geneva, he should know that Kuwaitis loved that city's commercial and social life. They will continue to do so. Only now they will have to occupy the apartments they own in Geneva instead of holding them in reserve.

ROY CRETTON, Geneva.

The Kuwaiti government has put in place since independence an efficient and cautious welfare state for its citizens. Kuwait financially supported poorer Arab countries, especially Iraq. And Kuwait's attitude toward foreign

nationals, and especially Palestinians, was far from resembling that of other Arab countries. Kuwait did not place Palestinian refugees in camps.

NICOLAS ROY, Viroflay, France.

To Unite the Democracies

Iraq's aggression demonstrates not only the shocking unpredictability of the anti-democratic world, it demonstrates the democratic world's shocking unpreparedness for crisis.

One wonders how the democracies can hope to survive when they value their sovereignty more than their mutual interests. This preference for sovereignty forces democracies to scurry around diplomatically, trying to line up a response to each new emergency. And it undermines the fairness and effectiveness of their eventual response.

Credit must be given to the United Nations for its sanction of resistance to Iraqi aggression (as it must to NATO for transforming Soviet objectives; and to the European Community for its pioneering moves toward European

unity). However, the United Nations has not always been able to support democracy. As with the other organizations, democratic decision-making stops dead at each democracy's border.

The long-range survival of democracy probably depends on its ability to make the leap to a federal union of democracies. The key to such a union is a joint legislature, freely elected by its citizens, with the authority to make decisions and take action on common problems.

Only thus will the democracies be able to defend their interests (peace, freedom, justice, welfare, environment) in the inevitable crises ahead.

JANE ELLIGETT LEITNER, Constitutional Chairman, Association to Unite the Democracies, Washington.

Who 'Owns' James Bond?

Under the heading "James Bond's 'Owner' Puts Him on the Block" (People, Aug. 24), you correctly report that Albert Broccoli is putting his company, Danjaq, up for sale. But you add that Danjaq "owns exclusive rights to [Ian] Fleming's

James Bond writings." Danjaq owns the motion picture and allied rights, but all publication rights in Mr. Fleming's books are owned by Glidrose Publications, of which I am chairman.

PETER JANSON-SMITH, London.

Sighting Strays in August

Joan Z. Shore's delightful state-of-the-Parisian account of male antics ("For Summer Bachelors: It's Been Hunting Season Again," Meanwhile, Aug. 28) had me in fits of laughter, having experienced the same things. In these times of deadly serious headlines, her contribution brought some relief.

ROCHELLE STONE, Paris.

The article was amusing and too true. I wonder how a population of women can allow themselves to live for 11 months a year with men who they know full well are doing this during the 12th?

SHARI LESLIE SEGALL, Paris.

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GENERAL NEWS

Population Loss in Rural U.S. Far Exceeds Census Forecast

By Felicity Barringer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — From the Mississippi River delta to the Appalachian Mountains of Kentucky to the high plains of North Dakota, rural America suffered far greater losses in population during the 1980s than had been expected, according to preliminary figures from the 1990 census.

The initial estimate for the country as a whole is 245.8 million, based on the mail return of census forms and follow-up door-to-door head counts.

But Census Bureau officials said that efforts to count people missed in these initial surveys had already added or will add at least 3 million people, bringing the national total about even with the bureau's earlier estimates.

The rural decline over the decade reversed the trend of the 1970s, when a back-to-the-land movement fueled a modest increase in rural population around the country, according to two demographers. William H. Frey of the University of Michigan and Calvin Beale of the U.S. Agriculture Department.

Census figures released Wednesday showed greater-than-expected losses all across rural America. The total decline in the 1980s, Mr. Beale estimated, could be as high as 1.4 million people.

Rural losses were apparently a major factor in tipping at least four states — Iowa, North Dakota, Wyoming and Louisiana — below their 1980 population totals.

The prolonged agricultural crisis and the general economic recession that affected the nation as a whole, particularly in 1982 and

1983, was much worse in the rural areas and was more prolonged in the rural areas," said Mr. Beale.

The economic factors varied, he said. They included a downturn in mining in western Colorado, Wyoming, and southern Appalachia, a loss of population in some heavily black counties in the rural South and months of searing heat and drought that drove people from the dry grain fields of Iowa and the Dakotas.

The preliminary census data also reveal a country continuing the trends of the 1960s and 1970s, when Americans moved southward and westward and the once-powerful manufacturing industries of the East and Middle West crumbled.

In fact, the figures show, at least 55 percent of Americans now live in the South and the West, up from 52 percent in 1980 and 48 percent in 1970.

By contrast, only 20 percent of Americans live in the Northeast, down from 21.7 percent in 1980 and 24 percent live in the Middle West, down from nearly 26 percent in 1980.

More than at any time since World War I, the population increase was driven by immigration, both legal and illegal.

Immigrants — seven million to nine million over the decade, largely from Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean — represent at least a third and perhaps as much as 40 percent of the estimated increase of 23 million people, according to data from the Immigration and Naturalization Service and analysis by the Urban Institute, a Washington research group.

In the 1980s, the data show, a growing number of retirees went

looking for sun, sea and mountain peaks, and the new worlds of high-technology, manufacturing, and a growing service sector created boom towns along the California and Florida coasts.

"In the 1970s, you had Sun Belt growth, but a lot of it was in the small metropolitan areas and non-metropolitan areas," said Mr. Frey, the demographer.

"In the 1980s, we've flipped in the other direction toward more metropolitan growth. The Sun Belt is still growing faster than the snow belt, but in general the growth in the 1980s centered on the metropolitan areas around the coasts."

All the decade's demographic trends seemed to converge in California, which, according to Jeffrey Passell of the Urban Institute, became home to 25 to 30 percent of the decade's immigrants.

Los Angeles passed Chicago as the country's second-largest city, while San Diego moved past Detroit, and Dallas, to become the sixth-largest.

Florida grew by about 30 percent, to a total of just under 13 million, while Texas increased by 2.6 million, or 14 percent. The five southwestern states of Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Colorado grew by 22 percent, up to a total of 11 million.

Meanwhile, Pennsylvania and Illinois, powerhouse industrial states in the middle of the century, were among the six states to lose population between 1980 and 1990, according to the preliminary figures.

Overall, the population totals of Southeastern region — including Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas — came in well below expectations.

Pumping Iron Found to Give Aging Muscles a Lift

By Jane E. Brody

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Regular strength-building exercise can counter the loss of muscle mass and reverse the encroaching weakness that otherwise inevitably accompanies aging, particularly among those over 65, according to recent studies involving people up to the age of 96.

Although pumping iron and other regular workouts cannot transform an 80-year-old body into that of a 50-year-old, increases in strength are comparable to those experienced by much younger people.

After eight weeks of strength training, Dorothy Tishler, 92, said she was able to walk faster than her 70-year-old daughter.

As people get older, two things happen to drain them of physical strength. One is an unavoidable, biologically determined decline in the size of muscles, which happens even to master athletes as they age.

On average, muscle strength declines by 30 to 40 percent over an adult's life span.

The second is an increasingly sedentary way of life as people get older that causes muscles to atrophy even faster than they would if they were regularly used.

"Older people probably lose more strength than they need to, even if they remain healthy and have no disease, simply because they decrease their activity level," said Dr. Maria A. Fiatarone of the Human

Nutrition Research Center on Aging at Tufts University in Boston.

Muscle weakness, particularly in the lower half of the body, is a major contributor to the injuries and disability associated with aging. For example, about 40 percent of people over age 65 fall at least once a year. Many of these falls result in serious injuries, particularly hip fractures, which are a common cause of permanent disability and death among the elderly.

But accidents are hardly the only problem. As older people get weaker, they are more likely to need the assistance of others to perform ordinary chores, like getting in and out of chairs, using the shower and toilet, or opening a can or jar.

Dr. Fiatarone is one of several researchers who in recent years have demonstrated that regular workouts can dramatically increase strength — and consequently improve the quality of life — among older people.

In a most recent study, conducted by Dr. Fiatarone in collaboration with five other researchers, involved nine very old and frail men and women who were living in a long-term care center in Boston.

The volunteers, who averaged 90 years in age, completed an eight-week strength-training program that focused on building up leg strength. Three times a week, they worked out on a high-intensity resistance machine, doing leg-lifts against increasingly heavy weights.

The results, published in the June 15 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, showed "highly significant" gains in muscle strength in all the participants. On average, strength increased 174 percent in the right leg and 180 percent in the left, with some participants experiencing a threefold and fourfold increase in strength. Weights that could be repeatedly lifted with each leg increased from about 18 pounds to about 44 pounds (from about 8 to 20 kilograms).

Interestingly, at the end of the training, increases in strength were still occurring, suggesting that even further improvements could be made if the workout sessions were continued, using heavier weights as the individual's strength increased.

The researchers concluded that after the training the participants were probably "stronger than they had been many years previously."

Muscle mass in the legs also increased by about 10 to 15 percent among participants who maintained a stable body weight. Most important, however, were improvements in function. Speed and balance in a heel-to-heel walking test increased on average by 48 percent.

Two people who had needed to use canes were able to walk without assistance after strength training, and one person who could not rise from a chair without using his arms became able to do so.

None of the participants experienced any ill effects from the training program. There was not even any flare-up of pre-existing arthritis or other joint disorders. In fact, the stronger one's muscles, the less stress there is likely to be on one's joints. Only one man had to drop out early in the training because the workout strained a previously repaired hernia.

"The favorable response to strength training in our subjects is remarkable in light of their very advanced age, extremely sedentary habits, multiple chronic diseases and functional disabilities, and nutritional inadequacies," the researchers said. In other words, if exercise can dramatically help such people, more could probably be done for younger, healthier people.

Just as dramatic, however, were the declines that occurred once the training study ended and the participants resumed their earlier sedentary life. After only four weeks, there was a 32 percent loss in muscle strength.

Dr. Fiatarone says he believes the risks of high-intensity exercise to the elderly "have been overplayed." Still, she and others caution, there can be problems, and precautions should be taken to assure safety. Older people, especially those who have long been sedentary, should not undertake a strength-training program without knowledgeable medical supervision.

Canadian Panel Seeks Slaughter Of Diseased Bison

Reuters

CALGARY, Alberta — A government panel has recommended that the world's largest free-roaming bison herd be slaughtered because the animals are diseased and threaten livestock.

About a third of the 4,200 bison in the Wood Buffalo National Park in Alberta and the Northwest Territories are infected with brucellosis or tuberculosis.

Slaughter of the entire herd and replacement with healthy animals is the only way to stop the diseases spreading to other bison, cattle and people, an Agriculture Ministry panel said.

A member of the panel, Bill Fuller, said failure to eliminate the herd would jeopardize efforts to boost the bison population. Millions of bison once roamed vast areas of North America.

Mr. Fuller said the entire herd must be destroyed because the diseases are not easily detectable and because there is no effective method of treating wild bison.

Gene-Insertion Test Succeeds in Humans

By Natalie Angier

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The first effort to insert foreign genes into human patients has succeeded on every possible front, researchers say in a report published Thursday in a medical journal.

The experiment, seeking to test the premise that new genes can be plugged into white blood cells and those cells transfused into people, has proved safe and effective, the researchers said.

In the study, the scientists inserted into blood cells a harmless bacterial gene meant to serve as a marker, and then injected the cells into volunteers suffering from terminal cancer.

The researchers demonstrated that the marker gene switched on once the cells were reinserted into patients and that the technique did not harm the patients. In another important test, the scientists showed that the manipulated blood cells survived for many weeks inside the patients, rather than being rejected by the immune system as had been feared.

In the past year, the landmark experiment, performed by Dr. Steven A. Rosenberg of the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, and a long list of collaborators, has been widely discussed among scientists and in the press. But the new report, which appears in The New England Journal of Medicine, marks the first publication of the results in a scientific journal.

"We've used a technology that can potentially have a very broad application in the future, and we've shown that it can be done safely and effectively," Dr. Rosenberg said.

The success of the venture assures that the field of human gene therapy, the effort to treat disease by replacing bad genes with good ones, will continue its momentum.

"The whole process has been put to the test in this one paper," said Dr. C. Thomas Caskey of Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, who wrote an editorial accompanying the report. "They've done the molecular biology, the patient evaluation, getting federal approval and carrying out the protocol. This was a significant clinical undertaking."

and they've done it very well and successfully."

Using the elaborate protocol, Dr. Rosenberg and his colleagues have treated eight patients so far. Beyond seeking to determine that the marker gene would switch on and therefore show that gene therapy was feasible, the experiment offered the cancer patients hope of a cure, though not as a result of any activity of the inserted gene.

The volunteers suffered from advanced melanoma, a lethal skin cancer, and were not expected to live more than 90 days.

The researchers isolated a type of white blood cell from the patients known as a tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte, which Dr. Rosenberg has determined can invade tumors and help destroy them.

To transfer the foreign gene into the cells, the investigators used a type of virus that had been crippled so it could not cause disease but into which they had inserted the bacterial gene using recombinant DNA techniques.

The blood cells were infected with the virus, grown in large quan-

ties and then transfused into the patients.

The researchers showed that the lymphocytes did indeed infiltrate the tumors. In three of five patients studied in the new paper, the high doses of tumor-fighting cells worked so well that the melanomas regressed dramatically.

"We have one 26-year-old woman who had multiple tumors in her lung, mouth and under her skin," Dr. Rosenberg said. "Fourteen months later, all those tumors are still gone, and she is disease-free."

But the other two patients died of their advanced cancer.

The researchers showed that the inserted bacterial gene was active in the lymphocytes, though it was not meant to affect the tumors. They also proved that the blood cells could survive for at least 200 days, far longer than they had hoped.

With the success of the experiment, scientists now hope to begin installing genes that would not merely serve as markers but would help battle disease.

Autopsies Show High AIDS Rates

By Bruce Lambert

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Six months after it began conducting AIDS tests as part of all autopsies, the New York City Medical Examiner's Office has found infection rates as high as 38 percent in some groups.

Black men from 41 to 50 years old had that rate, with black men from 31 to 40 the second highest, 36 percent.

Overall, one in seven autopsies revealed an AIDS infection, about 14 percent.

The city's health commissioner, Dr. Woodrow Myers Jr., said the findings were disturbing but not generally surprising, because they did not come from a cross-section of the general population.

Autopsies are conducted for deaths that are unexplained, violent, drug-related or potentially crime-related — and often involve people who used illicit drugs.

AIDS is transmitted sexually and by contaminated needles

and other drug implements and ingredients.

The data show a wide variation in levels of infection, with distinct patterns of concentration. People in their 30s and 40s had the peak rates, followed by those in their 20s and 50s.

Men had higher rates of infection than women, although in one of the study's more surprising findings the sex difference was small. Fifteen percent of the men were infected and 11 percent of the women.

WEEKEND

Pop Choreography Moves Stage Front in the New Rock Spectacles

by Jennifer Dunning

A WEDGE of hard-driving bodies moves like a robot battalion in precision drill through "Rhythm Nation," the title song of Janet Jackson's current American tour. Legs chop wide open, then close again. They shoot out abruptly to the sides, then kick into jazz spins and bounding splits to the floor. There are sedate pelvic jerks and a swiveling turn on a toe, trotting runs and purposeful, synopated walks. But essentially these are bodies rooted to the floor, taut yet alive in the way of a boxer slightly biding his time in the ring.

The stage is a field of restless motion for this show. The Rhythm Nation is a nation of dancers.

"Rock is really getting back to our most primitive art form — dance," said Moses Pendleton, the modern dance choreographer and director of the Rhythm Nation company, which has just signed with an agency that books rock acts. "People are coming out by the millions to see these singers move."

Shows like "Rhythm Nation" and Madonna's "Blond Ambition" tour suggest the new importance of pop choreography, as the first performer to become a star through her dance creations.

In the 1980s, dance became more than the movement that accompanies and highlights a song. It became more than the individual star styles of performers like Prince, with his teasing ballet elegance, and Michael Jackson, the electric song-and-dance man of the decade. Madonna made the pop concert a dance spectacle, and pop choreography began to develop a vocabulary of its own.

It is perhaps irrelevant to look at

most pop choreography as an extension of ballet and modern dance. It can stand on its own terms, and there are profound differences between the genres. Dance is a largely linear art, whose logic lies in its progressive flow. But in the high-tech music videos that live performances are designed to emulate, the camera acts as a restless choreographer.

An art of the streets has been brought to huge new audiences and preserved in videos whose sure commercial instincts, style and use of technology are something mainstream professional choreographers scarcely dream of. As mainstream dance has increasingly become an art without stars, rock dance has become a vehicle for stars capable of reaching millions, stars who often have little or no formal dance training, as these pictures of milestones in rock movement demonstrate.

Popular music and popular dance have had a long and mutually enhancing relationship. A chief influence has been break dancing, a grass-roots dance form that developed with young ghetto disc jockeys and the floating neighborhood parties of the Bronx and Brooklyn in the 1970s — in a time when ornate, highly stylized graffiti was becoming the artistic voice of ghetto youngsters, an art, like break dancing, of free-form expression and assertion of individuality.

The quick, hard rhythms of rap — a form of prison poetry taken over by black radio disc jockeys in the mid-1970s, then by another ghetto-party disc jockey in the 1970s — coated the tighter moves of rap dance from teenage bodies. Eventually they took their art to the streets, and onto the screen in "Flashdance."

What is new are raised expectations and demands made by multi-



media rock show spectacles and polished videos. The stage picture must be as exciting as the video, and pop choreographers are drawing on a variety of dance forms.

The dances in the "Rhythm Nation" show and video, choreographed and performed by Janet Jackson, Anthony Thomas, Terry Bixler and LeVelle Smith, are for the most part fragmented and discontinuous, occurring in abrupt, explosive bursts of movement. But two numbers created by Bixler have a wit and slightly ironic distance reminiscent of dances by Twyla Tharp.

Bixler has never taken a formal dance class, though rock dancers like Art Palmer now tend to be trained in classical ballet. Palmer's final solo in Jackson's stage show transforms street moves into polished classicalisms that do not betray their roots.

It is different from the style of Janet Jackson, who has been nominated with Thomas for an MTV choreography award this year. Other nominees include Madonna ("Like a Virgin") and Madonna's "Blond Ambition" tour might have stepped out of a piece by the modern-dance pioneer Ted Shawn, via a male burlesque show. Some group passages in "Like a Prayer" would not be out of place in an Alvin Ailey dance.

Then there is Hammer's fluid, natural-looking rap-dance, in which an apparently boneless body, the flow of his baggy clothing accentuating every move, imitates in

glamorous, wisecracking star ready to take on an amazing range of dance styles in "Blood Ambition."

The two men who vamp through "Like a Virgin" on Madonna's "Blond Ambition" tour might have stepped out of a piece by the modern-dance pioneer Ted Shawn, via a male burlesque show. Some group passages in "Like a Prayer" would not be out of place in an Alvin Ailey dance.

Then there is Hammer's fluid, natural-looking rap-dance, in which an apparently boneless body, the flow of his baggy clothing accentuating every move, imitates in

dance that seldom strays far across the floor and makes use of feinting footwork and legwork as rapid-fire as the rapper's flow of words.

Rock dance is an art of images. Of the body in an artificial landscape. "It is very important what your look is," Armstrong says, adding that dancers of exotic ethnicities are especially popular today.

Rock dance is now consciously acknowledging its antecedents. Jackson paid homage to that past in her stylish "All Right" video with its cameo appearances by Cyd Charisse, Cab Calloway and the Nicholas Brothers. Michael Kidd,

the Broadway and film choreographer, helped stage the video.

And it was to Armstrong, a former Merce Cunningham dancer and modern dance choreographer, that Madonna turned for "Vogue." And Madonna's "Blond Ambition" show, choreographed and co-directed by Vincent Paterson, is as much a sophisticated dance revue as a musical show.

Indeed, the time may be approaching when song will be the mere accompaniment to live dance in rock.

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A Unity of Stage and Script

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — "The play's not the thing these days," grumbled an archaic authority on drama. "The thing now is the director. He is the most important fact of a theatrical presentation, provided he has made a name for himself."

"If the production be capricious, succeeds, the lion's share of praise is his. If it fails, his fans hasten to explain that his concepts are beyond the degraded comprehension of imbecile critics and a half-witted public. Either way, he wins."

This view, frequently voiced, is absurd, a caricature of the actual facts. A director has no more security than anyone else in the theater. An actor may continue to give exactly the same performance for years if his personality pleases audiences, while a director who has caught attention goes down the chute to oblivion if he repeats his set formula too often. He must risk the trends of dramaturgy, acting styles, staging innovations and the ever-changing tastes of audiences.

The directors who attained eminence and lasting reputations in the century's first half have left a rich heritage. Before their coming, stars selected their plays, engaged their casts and supervised their productions, with the authors of their scripts sometimes advising and with a stage manager to control the traffic on the boards.

In France, it was an amateur actor who changed all that: André Antoine, who in 1887 organized a troupe for his Théâtre Libre to give performances of naturalistic plays in a hall on the edge of Place Pigalle. Zola was a godfather of the daring ventures, but as he had little talent as a dramatist, Antoine mastered up a band of aspiring playwrights. Among them were Georges de Porto-Riche, François de Curel and others who served the cause and subsequently had impressive careers.

Antoine's grandiose plan to Zolaize the stage was never accomplished, but his bold gesture had influence. It inspired Lugné-Poe to open his theater to imaginative plays, and it led to Jacques Copeau's mounting of the classics with the accent on their texts and minus distracting scenic opulence.

TWO actors of Copeau's company, Louis Jouvet and Charles Dullin, spread the lesson when they had theaters of their own, and progressive directors ever since have sought to unite literature and the stage in their productions.

Roger Blin, for instance, a perceptive script reader, was struck by the theatrical possibilities of "Waiting for Godot" and persuaded Samuel Beckett to allow him to stage it. It is probably the most outstanding discovery of the 1950s, becoming in the years since a classic the world over.

Blin followed it with productions of Jean Genet's "The Blacks" and "The Screens," which caused a scandal with its caustic picturing of the Algerian war.

There are some formidable figures in the advancing younger generation of directors.

Robert Hossein, taking up Jean Vilar's quest for a "people's theater," has delivered gigantic spectacles of the French Revolution and "Julius Caesar." Jérôme Savary, in a jesting vein, has let loose his Grand Magic Circus hoops on the classics. His latest, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," shifts the scene from Athens and the fairyland forest to a gypsy encampment in contemporary Spain with trucks and station wagons as props. A great success in Avignon, it is due in Paris soon.

Roger Planchon has made a prodigious reputation at his Théâtre de la Cité at Villeurbanne near Lyon with his treatment of Brecht, Marcel Maréchal, in charge of the National Theater of Marseille, has an uncommon theatrical skill and vitality, as his masterful handling of Molière's "Don Juan" showed on its visit to Paris.

Patrice Chéreau, best-known for his inventive mise-en-scène for Wagner's "Ring" at Bayreuth, did good work during his administration of the Amadeus in Nantes. Ariane Mnouchkine, whose pagans of the French Revolution near Lyon traveled abroad, is returning to the Cartoucherie in Vincennes with her Théâtre du Soleil to present a spectacle of the French Resistance, its



Peter Brook is preparing "The Tempest" in Paris.

texts to be taken from tragedies of Aeschylus and Euripides.

France has always welcomed artists from abroad. Robert Wilson's productions deeply impressed audiences with their creators' moods; stunning settings and use of light. Peter Brook, who has made his headquarters in Paris at the Bouffes du Nord, is preparing a new staging of "The Tempest."

The showmen of yesterday banked on stars magnetizing their fans in any sort of platitudinous rubbish, very like movie moguls of today. The theater directors of the present have, aside from their duties of staging, improved audience taste with their choice of plays. To some degree they have accomplished the dream of Antoine to restore the theater to an art.

Patterns of Commerce in Silk and Satin

by Paula Deitz

LONDON — When it comes to antiques, whether they be furniture or textiles, their history bespeaks a world of fashion and a way of life that affected the owners as well as the makers. But rare is the exhibition of antiques that takes this factor into account; if an exhibition does, objects appreciated for their beauty alone can also tell a story of commerce.

"Flowered Silks: A Noble Manufacture of the 18th Century," at the Victoria and Albert Museum through Oct. 28, is not only a rich display surveying the height of the silk-weaving industry in England and France. Ever more, it brings alive an entire period when high fashion was determined each new season by the pattern of the fabric worn rather than by the cut of the gown or waistcoat.

In 1757, Malachy Postlethwayt coined the phrase that is the descriptive subtitle of the show in his "Dictionary of Trade and Commerce," and his definition, like the exhibition itself, covers the whole production of flowered silks, including nongame patterns that were woven on drawlooms, of ton at the rate of only a yard a day.

Natalie Rothstein, who organized the exhibition, is the curator emerita of textile furnishings and dress, but in reality she is a sleuth. She relentlessly followed up one clue after another in merchants' order books and customs records. She then pieced together a collection of dresses, waistcoats, lengths of silk and paintings depicting them, with the original designs and patterns books.

For 34 years, Rothstein has traveled what can only be described as the flowered-silk route, which began in Spitalfields, the East London neighborhood settled by French Huguenot weavers after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Later, it took her abroad to the prosperous cities of the former American colonies and to the countries of Northern Europe and Scandinavia, where wealthy merchants providing timber and supplies to the British Navy could afford the luxuries of the woven-silk trade.

This and other facts about the silk trade will be in her book entitled "Silk Designs of the 18th Century," to be published by Thames & Hudson this fall.

Only this year, the earliest known piece of English silk was rediscovered in an Australian museum by a London antiques dealer in time to be in the opening section of the show on bizarre silk designs.

Refreshingly modern, almost Art Deco in feeling, these motifs draw heavily on chinoiserie and Japanese lacquer work. They include fantasy garden pavilions and fountains and real and abstract floral and leaf patterns in a dense design and bold colors enhanced by metallic threads.

THE oldest panel of silk, designed by James Leaman in 1710, is placed next to the original pattern, already in the Victoria and Albert collection. The latter's brighter colors served the weaver only as a marker for the gold and silver and more muted colors of the original silk. Frequently, the quickly out-of-fashion dresses made from these fabrics ended up as chaboules or tunics for priests.

In the symmetrical patterns of the 1720s, the silks had a running design, more like lace, which reached a zenith in the frothy gold canopy for the coronation of George II in 1727, also designed by Leaman. In an abstract feathery design, the gold ground is decorated with a scattering of red, blue and white flowers with short green stems.

Jean Revel of Lyon dovetailed tones of color in a method called *points reverses*, which was taken up by the English designer Anna Maria Garriwain. These large-scale floral designs were probably the first to exemplify the typical English cabbage-stem rose.

Garriwain, a person's daughter from Lincolnshire, settled in a corner house with her widowed sister on what was then Princes Street in Spitalfields and from 1720 to 1750 designed more than a thousand silk patterns to be sold to master weavers and mercers.

During the 1740s, the Garriwain designs — her name became a kind of trademark — developed into the quintessential English pattern that one associates with Spitalfields silks. Onto a ground of off-white silk, sometimes with a small design in the ground color, were brocaded sprays of naturalistic flowers on trailing vines and stems as if one had just cut them in the garden and strewn them about.

Lilies, bindweed and daisies in their true colors with leaves and tendrils in rocco patterns had a freshness that was luxuriously regal. Unlike French designs, the repeat was very large, sometimes over a yard.



An 18th-century satin dress, at the Victoria and Albert.

With the introduction of the neoclassical mode, eventually the English and finally the French styles of flowered silks were eclipsed by softer fabrics and printed cottons; yet many of the original dresses were remade to be worn at the end of the century with fancy straw hats, and they survive today to be cherished by collectors and for study purposes.

Paula Deitz, co-editor of The Hudson Review, wrote this for The New York Times.

Black Producers Continued from page 7

opportunity, totally hassle-free." The company already has deals to produce shows for NBC and CBS, and he is developing a mini-series for NBC on the history of popular music in America.

Wayans's company, Ivory Way Productions, is smaller, but he is also thinking big. "I'd like to be an entity," he says, citing as examples such Hollywood powers as Larry Gordon and Ron Howard.

A 32-year-old native New Yorker — he grew up in a housing project in Chelsea, the second of 10 children — Wayans has already enjoyed success as an actor, a stand-up comedian, a

writer, a director and now as executive producer of "In Living Color."

Fox executives asked him to do a show for the network after they saw "I'm Gonna Git You Sucka," his 1988 film parody of kung-fu and "blackploitation" movies. He wrote, directed and starred in the movie.

All of Wayans's projects, including the 1987 film "Hollywood Shuffle," which he wrote with Robert Townsend, managed to skewer racial stereotypes without coming across as mean-spirited. "In Living Color" draws some characters from the black underclass, including the Home

Boys, two thieves who sell stolen goods in a spoof of a cable-shopping channel, and Antonio, a homeless man who guides visitors through his dilapidated cardboard quarters in "This Old Box."

The show also mines humor from gay stereotypes with the "Men on Film," an outrageously effeminate version of "Siskel and Ebert at the Movies."

More Gunther, who reports on television for The Detroit Free Press, wrote this for The New York Times.

Voices Continued from page 7

man, Whoopi Goldberg, Joan Rivers, Bill Cosby are there to be heard as well as seen. Their distinctive sounds put them in the Edith Butler League (although in real life Jean Stapleton is less shrill than Archie's wife, whereas Roseanne Barr is not).

Television has long been home to the disembodied voice, not just in cartoon shows but in various series. Remember Carlton Your Doorman on "Rhoda"? Played, unseen, by Lorenzo Music, Carlton would sit Rhoda up in conversation for what seemed like hours over her apartment's intercom. And there was KITT, the talking car on "Knight Rider." The actor William Daniels supplied the customized Pontiac's voice — distinctive, nasal, he was also that cranky and impossible Dr. Craig on "S.E. Eberhart."

John Forsythe, as Charlie Townsend, gave instructions by telephone only on "Charlie's Angels." These days, the actor Daniel Stern is the grown-up Kevin Arnold on "The Wonder Years" — an off-

memorable — who thunder from the mountain top to get our attention.

Radio, of course, is the place where the voice has never needed a comeback. It's always been there. Radio is where Morrow began. It's where Daniel Schorr returned, and where all my colleagues at National Public Radio remain. Radio has Larry King. And Paul Harvey — a throwback to the superdramatic, stentorian style of an earlier period.

Part of the evidence of the return of the voice is Michael Herr's recent novel about Walter Winchell. Herr recreates, on paper, the Winchell broadcasts from that famous Table 50 in the Club Room of the Stork Club. Pulling out old Winchell tapes from the 1940s and '50s tells us that nobody talks like that anymore and it's probably a good thing. There was a nasty edge to the Winchell tone. It was hysterical and obsessive and impossible to ignore. When my parents listened to Winchell, I can remember wondering, as a little girl, what he was shouting for.

If the voice is indeed making a comeback, we radio people may benefit the most. Voices are our

stock in trade. If Debra Winger in film and Regis Philbin on television and Swoozie Kurtz on stage draw new attention to voices, that may bring those of us who work in the world of voice attention, too. Some of us who love our medium dearly wish — wistfully, sometimes — that there was just a little bit more, well, recognition.

RADIO broadcasters have fantasies, too. Modest ones, as ours is a modest medium. They are fantasies of recognition. After many years and hundreds of broadcast hours, the fantasy is that one day, in the middle of a perfectly ordinary experience — buying lemons, say, or picking up the dry cleaning — someone will hear us speak and, on the basis of voice alone, turn and say, "Hey, aren't you —?"

I confess the fantasy has come true for me a time or two. But just as I was getting a little cocky, I got my comeuppance. One day, years ago, I was in Manhattan from Washington and hailed a cab at around 6 in the evening. As we

snaked through Central Park, the driver was listening to "All Things Considered." A report of mine was announced. This was a moment to savor. Here I was, back in my hometown, I could afford cab fare, and I was about to be heard on a car radio in Central Park! I couldn't help myself. The taped report began. I reached over and tapped the driver on the shoulder (that's how long ago this was — before taxis had bullet-proof barriers) and said, "That's me, on the radio." The driver turned around, looked at me, turned back, looked again and said, "The hell it is, lady!" The volume lowered once again, we cruised through the darkening park.

Susan Stemberg, special correspondent for National Public Radio in Washington, wrote this for The New York Times.

RUSSELL BAKER
IN THE HT EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

ACROSS

- 1 Wear a happy face
- 5 Island in the Tyrrhenian Sea
- 9 Wealthy, influential one
- 14 Jason's command
- 15 Cordelia's father
- 16 Contralto Nikolaj
- 17 Happy endings
- 20 Maternally related
- 21 Kind of cut or cake
- 22 Auction action
- 23 Endure
- 25 Also-rare
- 27 Famed French physicist
- 30 "You Glad You're You?"
- 32 New Guinea port
- 33 Balderdash

Solution to Previous Puzzle

LAIR ALAMP HEEL
ENDO LATER EASE
ANET PLATE ARTS
HOMOPHONFORNEE
RIA DEB
RAS EBRO REBUTS
OTIC EAVE AERIE
MANHATTANCHASER
PLAIN ERAL TART
SLICED YSER ESS
AARE AIR
ANAGRAMFORBINGE
TOTO WORSE COLA
ELIA ETATS AMOS
NOON REBET NEWT

DOWN

- 3 Greek peak
- 39 Photo finishes
- 40 Solenn vow
- 41 Western resort
- 42 Dawn goddess
- 43 Stage part
- 44 Eden, e.g.
- 51 Bugle signal
- 54 Prospector's quest
- 55 Aerial saucer
- 56 Fla. city near Silver Springs
- 58 Certain host
- 59 Camp followers
- 60 Santa Fe, e.g.
- 61 Unavailing
- 62 Walked
- 63 It may be common
- 70 Activist
- 71 Lioness of note
- 1 Innocent in the woods
- 2 Land of Tara
- 3 Land of Pradesh city
- 4 Mark with spots
- 5 Antiquity, to a poet
- 6 Minimum
- 7 Birch — former senator
- 8 Pile's river
- 9 "Optics" author
- 10 A Khan
- 11 Satisfy sphere inventor
- 12 Walking — (related)
- 13 Ancient reciter of poetry
- 15 Friesland
- 16 Perry's creator
- 24 Withered
- 26 Ancient portico
- 27 Moreover
- 28 Author Pines
- 29 Confined
- 30 Beeline: the way?
- 31 Hebrew letter
- 34 Ratio words
- 36 Made tracks
- 37 Buskin or brogan
- 38 Org.
- 40 "The Light" — Failed: Kipling
- 41 Kind of dancer
- 42 McGuffey's volume
- 47 Breed of dog
- 48 Portuguese cape
- 50 Kind of control
- 51 University at Medford, Mass.
- 52 Full of zeal
- 53 Indian Buddhist gateway
- 54 Turken adjunct
- 57 Gung-ho
- 58 Fashionable beach resort
- 60 Play at a game on ice
- 61 TV role for Sonny Shroyer
- 62 Norse heroic work
- 64 Cold cubes in Köln
- 65 A neighbor of Aus.

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Thursday's Closures

[illegible]

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	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12	Month	Week	Day	Y-M-F	50	High	Low	5-M
12	12	1	Mon	12-12-1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	2	Tue	12-12-2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	3	Wed	12-12-3	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	4	Thu	12-12-4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	5	Fri	12-12-5	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	6	Sat	12-12-6	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	7	Sun	12-12-7	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	8	Mon	12-12-8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	9	Tue	12-12-9	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	10	Wed	12-12-10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	11	Thu	12-12-11	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	12	Fri	12-12-12	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	13	Sat	12-12-13	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	14	Sun	12-12-14	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	15	Mon	12-12-15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	16	Tue	12-12-16	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	17	Wed	12-12-17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	18	Thu	12-12-18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	19	Fri	12-12-19	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	20	Sat	12-12-20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	21	Sun	12-12-21	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	22	Mon	12-12-22	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	23	Tue	12-12-23	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	24	Wed	12-12-24	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	25	Thu	12-12-25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	26	Fri	12-12-26	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	27	Sat	12-12-27	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	28	Sun	12-12-28	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	29	Mon	12-12-29	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	30	Tue	12-12-30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	12	31	Wed	12-12-31	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

[illegible]

Company	Price	Change	Volume	High	Low	Open	Close	Adj. Close	Dividend	Yield	EPS	P/E	Market Cap	Shares Out	Float	Insiders	Options	Warrants	Convertible	Preferred	Subs	Inds	Secs	Exch	Notes
3M	120.00	+0.25	100,000	120.50	119.50	120.00	120.25	120.00	0.00	0.00%	1.50	80.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
IBM	150.00	+0.50	200,000	150.50	149.50	150.00	150.25	150.00	0.00	0.00%	2.00	75.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Microsoft	200.00	+1.00	300,000	200.50	199.50	200.00	200.25	200.00	0.00	0.00%	3.00	66.67	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Apple	180.00	+0.75	150,000	180.50	179.50	180.00	180.25	180.00	0.00	0.00%	2.50	72.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Amazon	250.00	+1.50	400,000	250.50	249.50	250.00	250.25	250.00	0.00	0.00%	4.00	62.50	250.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Google	300.00	+2.00	500,000	300.50	299.50	300.00	300.25	300.00	0.00	0.00%	5.00	60.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Facebook	150.00	+0.50	200,000	150.50	149.50	150.00	150.25	150.00	0.00	0.00%	3.00	50.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Twitter	50.00	+0.25	100,000	50.50	49.50	50.00	50.25	50.00	0.00	0.00%	1.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
LinkedIn	100.00	+0.50	50,000	100.50	99.50	100.00	100.25	100.00	0.00	0.00%	2.00	50.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Slack	75.00	+0.25	30,000	75.50	74.50	75.00	75.25	75.00	0.00	0.00%	1.50	50.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Zoom	120.00	+0.75	80,000	120.50	119.50	120.00	120.25	120.00	0.00	0.00%	2.00	60.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Dropbox	60.00	+0.25	40,000	60.50	59.50	60.00	60.25	60.00	0.00	0.00%	1.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Box	40.00	+0.10	20,000	40.50	39.50	40.00	40.25	40.00	0.00	0.00%	0.80	50.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Atlassian	90.00	+0.50	15,000	90.50	89.50	90.00	90.25	90.00	0.00	0.00%	1.80	50.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Okta	80.00	+0.25	10,000	80.50	79.50</																				

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MARKET DIARY

Late Selling Wave
Sends Stocks Lower

United Press International
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks closed sharply lower Thursday as waves of program selling in the last hour of trading wreaked havoc with a very thin, pre-holiday market.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 17.58 points on Wednesday, tumbled 39.11 to close at 2,593.32.

Among broad market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index lost 2.25 to 1,753.25. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index dropped 5.48 to 318.71.

Declines led advances by a 2-1 margin on the NYSE tape. Volume fell to 120.89 million shares, down from the 134.24 million traded Wednesday. Trading was the lightest since the 119.39 million shares traded July 9.

Japan Rate Rise Fails
To Push Down Dollar

NEW YORK — The dollar ended higher Thursday, benefiting from a short-covering rally in Asian trading that developed despite a rise in the Japanese discount rate.

"Everyone in the world was short dollars" and took some of them back ahead of the long holiday

weekend and month's end, said Frank Pustiner, vice president at First National Bank of Boston.

However, the dollar slipped back near the end of the day, due to position jockeying by short-term traders.

The dollar closed at 144.25 yen, up from 143.62 yen Wednesday. The dollar also ended at 1.5640 Deutsche marks, up from Wednesday's finish of 1.5601 DM.

The Bank of Japan lifted its discount rate to 6 percent from 5.25 percent. But speculation had been rife of such a move in recent days, so it did little to buoy the yen, traders said. "It was a case of buy

the rumor, sell the fact," said David Tankin, a currency analyst for Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. in Chicago.

Meanwhile, traders wanting to get an early start on the weekend squared their short dollar positions, Mr. Pustiner said.

The British pound fell sharply against the dollar, to \$1.9224 from \$1.9455.

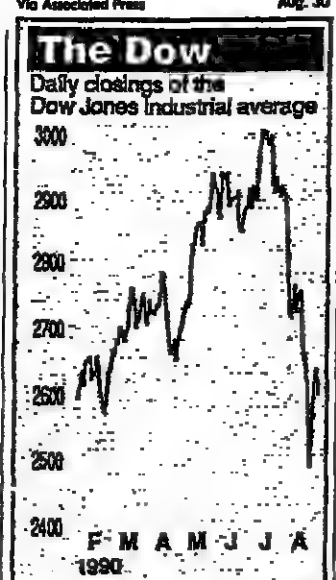
The dollar rose against the Swiss franc, to 1.2397 from 1.2303, and the French franc, to 5.2415 from 5.2260.

In European trading, the dollar rose against the yen, closing at 144.25 in London, compared with 143.70 the day before.

The dollar gained more than a penny against the mark to close at 1.5665 DM from a previous 1.5540.

It was up more than two cents against the pound, to \$1.9245 from the pound from \$1.9485.

But market sentiment for the dollar remained negative as dealers continued to speculate that the Federal Reserve Board will lower interest rates to avert a recession if the Gulf crisis eases.



NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Pfizer	17.75	17.50	17.50	+1/4
Amgen	17.75	17.50	17.50	+1/4
Genentech	17.75	17.50	17.50	+1/4
Amgen	17.75	17.50	17.50	+1/4
Genentech	17.75	17.50	17.50	+1/4
Amgen	17.75	17.50	17.50	+1/4
Genentech	17.75	17.50	17.50	+1/4
Amgen	17.75	17.50	17.50	+1/4
Genentech	17.75	17.50	17.50	+1/4
Amgen	17.75	17.50	17.50	+1/4

NYSE Diary

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NYSE Diary

Advances	Declines	Unchanged
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NYSE Diary

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NYSE Diary

Advances	Declines	Unchanged
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NYSE Diary

Advances	Declines	Unchanged
1,000	1,000	1,000
1,000	1,000	1,000
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1,000	1,000	1,000
1,000	1,000	1,000

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2593.32	2617.34	2578.47	2593.32	-39.11
Trans	1272.17	1273.32	1272.00	1272.17	-1.18
Chem	1925.11	1931.11	1921.11	1925.11	-1.00
Util	107.24	112.44	107.24	107.24	-1.00

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	2593.32	2578.47	2593.32	-39.11
Trans	1272.17	1272.00	1272.17	-1.18
Chem	1925.11	1921.11	1925.11	-1.00
Util	107.24	107.24	107.24	-1.00

NYSE Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1753.25	1753.25	1753.25	-2.25
Indus	1753.25	1753.25	1753.25	-2.25
Trans	1753.25	1753.25	1753.25	-2.25
Chem	1753.25	1753.25	1753.25	-2.25

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	2254.14	2254.14	2254.14	-0.86
Indus	2254.14	2254.14	2254.14	-0.86
Trans	2254.14	2254.14	2254.14	-0.86
Chem	2254.14	2254.14	2254.14	-0.86

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	324.22	324.22	324.22	-1.32
Indus	324.22	324.22	324.22	-1.32
Trans	324.22	324.22	324.22	-1.32
Chem	324.22	324.22	324.22	-1.32

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20 Years	88.25	88.25	88.25	+0.02
10 Years	88.25	88.25	88.25	+0.02
5 Years	88.25	88.25	88.25	+0.02
10 Months	88.25	88.25	88.25	+0.02

Market Sales

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
AMEX	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
NASDAQ	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
Indus	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11

Dividends

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
AMEX	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
NASDAQ	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
Indus	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
AMEX	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
NASDAQ	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
Indus	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
AMEX	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
NASDAQ	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
Indus	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
AMEX	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
NASDAQ	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
Indus	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
AMEX	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
NASDAQ	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
Indus	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11

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Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
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NASDAQ	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
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Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
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NASDAQ	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
Indus	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11

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Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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NASDAQ	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
Indus	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
AMEX	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
NASDAQ	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11
Indus	120.89	120.89	120.89	-0.11

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

380	3800	Nova Corp	7 1/2	7 1/2	64 1/2
390	2250	Oshawa	30 1/2	30 1/2	44 1/2
400	3940	Papirin A	7 1/2	7 1/2	44 1/2
410	1270	Placer Dome	29 1/2	29 1/2	44 1/2
420	1350	Petro Petroleum	7 1/2	7 1/2	44 1/2
430	1350	PWA Corp	7 1/2	7 1/2	44 1/2
440	1530	Quebec Shipyards	N.C.	—	44 1/2
450	3460	Rayrock	8 1/2	8 1/2	44 1/2
460	—	Renaissance	14 1/2	14 1/2	44 1/2
470	1440	Rovers &	6 1/2	6 1/2	44 1/2
480	2720	Rubicon	6 1/2	6 1/2	44 1/2

Daimler Net Rose 1.2% in First Half

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STUTTGART — The automotive and aerospace concern Daimler-Benz AG, West Germany's largest industrial company, said Thursday that its net profit rose 1.2 percent in the first half to 840 million Deutsche marks (\$538 million), from 830 million DM a year earlier.

Sales were up 10 percent, year-to-year, to 40.37 billion DM from 36.72 billion DM, the company told shareholders.

Daimler-Benz said the results had been affected by the fall of the dollar and the yen against the mark, which was only partly offset by a rise in prices, particularly in the auto sector.

It also stressed that costs had risen as a result of wage agreements reached early in the year.

The company said that it expected full-year profit to be slightly higher than the 1.7 billion DM reported in 1989 and that it would be able to reach its sales target of 85 billion DM this year if economic conditions continue to be favorable.

"Because of the generally sound trend in incoming orders, the group's net profit is again expected to be satisfactory," the company said in its interim report.

Daimler did not provide any figures for orders, but it said that with well-filled order books it planned to boost car production 5 percent this year to more than 570,000.

Although Daimler did not say how much it had invested in the first half of the year, it said capital investments for the whole year would exceed 6 billion DM. Most of the investment would go to Mercedes' passenger-car division.

More than 8 billion DM would be spent this year on research and development, Daimler said.

Most of Daimler's first-half growth was due to the Mercedes-Benz auto division, which saw sales rise 6.3 percent to 29.55 billion DM despite unfavorable exchange rates.

The number of Mercedes cars sold in the half rose 3 percent to 286,200, despite a falling West German market, which accounts for 44.4 percent of total sales. Sales in France, Italy and Spain rose at rates that varied from 6 to 14 percent.

Mercedes-Benzes were particularly in demand in Japan, where sales were up 44 percent over the first half of 1989.

World truck sales, however, fell 2.4 percent to 129,560, largely due to sharp falls in Brazil and Argentina because of economic problems there.

Sales of Daimler-Benz's aerospace division, Deutsche Aerospace, rose 5 percent in the first half to 4.87 billion DM, while sales at its electrical concern AEG rose 4 percent to 5.8 billion DM.

For the whole year, Deutsche Aerospace was expecting a slight rise in sales from last year's 7.90 billion DM. The unit's incoming orders were off by half in the first six months, but Daimler said orders a year earlier were higher than normal.

The first-half results included those for the aviation concern Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, acquired at the end of last year. Without them, sales would have increased only 5 percent. MBB's sales for the first half totaled 1.8 billion DM.

MBB announced Thursday that it had signed an agreement to sell its subsidiary Rhein-Flugzeugbau GmbH to ABS International GmbH.

(AFP, Reuters)

Enimont Stock Up on Report Of Peace Plan

Reuters

MILAN — The share price of Enimont SpA and Montedison SpA rose sharply Thursday on a report that Enimont's state and public-sector partners were close to settling their dispute, brokers said.

Montedison shares rose 3 percent to officially close at 1,457 lire (\$1.27), while Enimont rose 4 percent to 1,164.

According to a report in the financial daily Il Sole 24 Ore, Minister for State Participation Franco Piga has drawn up a four-point plan to run the company through 1991. The ministry denied the report.

The paper said the plan called for re-drawing the pact between Montedison and its state partner, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, which would be valid until the end of 1991.

The Piga plan also called for the resignation of the managing director, Sergio Cagnotti, to be rejected. Mr. Cagnotti said this week he would quit on Sept. 7.

Preussag Changes Send Krupp Posts Sharp Fall In Profit

Reuters

HANNOVER, West Germany — Preussag AG, the metals and energy concern, said Thursday that its group net profit nearly tripled to 217.2 million Deutsche marks (\$139.7 million) in the first half of 1990, due to consolidation of Salzgitter AG, which it took over in October 1989, and other corporate changes.

Orders on hand at the company's key divisions meant profit would also be good in the truncated 1990 year, which will end on Sept. 30, bringing Preussag's reporting period from a calendar year into line with Salzgitter's, Preussag said.

Preussag said the consolidation of the Metaleurop SA stake also boosted first-half results. Preussag raised its minority stake in the French company to just over 50 percent in June.

The group net profit of 217.2 million DM rose from 79.8 million DM in the same 1989 period. Group sales surged to 14.1 billion DM from 6.9 billion DM in the first half of 1989. Second-quarter

sales nearly doubled, to 6.28 billion DM from 3.5 billion DM.

The trade and transport division, which generated sales of 3.5 billion DM in the first half, was the group's strongest. Preussag gave no comparative values for second-quarter sales.

Steel and nonferrous metals sales totaled 896.8 million DM in the second quarter, with the sector reporting good profits despite a drop in incoming orders.

Raw steel production fell about 4 percent in the second quarter, Preussag said.

Business had developed as expected at Metaleurop in the second quarter, although the lead sector had underperformed, Preussag said. It did not elaborate.

Incoming orders and sales also rose in the plant construction, environmental protection and information technology divisions, where sales totaled 468.9 million DM, and in the telecommunications sector.

Group fixed-asset investment totaled \$254.2 million DM in the second quarter.

BOCHUM, West Germany — Krupp Stahl AG, the steel unit of Fried. Krupp GmbH, reported Thursday a 53.4 percent plunge in net profit to 55 million Deutsche marks (\$35.4 million) in the first half. Group pretax profit fell 9 percent to 141 million DM.

The company repeated earlier warnings that 1990 results would suffer after a drop in first-half earnings.

Krupp forecast a full-year result below 1989's net profit of 99 million DM. It said this figure had been exceptionally high because losses carried forward from previous years had cut tax.

Economic trends look positive for the full year, but risks linked to the Gulf crisis and pressure on prices in the steel sector are worrying, Krupp said in a statement.

In June, Krupp's management board chairman, Jürgen Harnisch, warned shareholders at the annual meeting that 1990 group net profit would be slightly lower than 1989.

Krupp said on Thursday that incoming orders fell 15 percent to 4.05 billion DM in the first half, from 4.77 billion DM in the same 1989 period.

Krupp said steel orders had declined due to a series of extraordinary factors, including the closure of its rolled-steel plant in Rheinfelden. Business in the stainless steel and nickel sectors, meanwhile, had improved.

Group sales slipped 11.8 percent to 3.92 billion DM in the first half of 1990, from 4.45 billion DM.

Krupp blamed the drop on a 17 percent decline in steel revenue after steel sales were hit by lower market prices and alloy premiums.

First-half group investment of 174 million DM was mainly in the steel sector.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
1900	2650	2100
1800	2550	2000
1700	2450	1900
1600	2350	1800
1500	2250	1700
1400	2150	1600
1300	2050	1500
1200	1950	1400
1100	1850	1300
1000	1750	1200
900	1650	1100
800	1550	1000
700	1450	900
600	1350	800
500	1250	700
400	1150	600
300	1050	500
200	950	400
100	850	300
0	750	200

Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
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Amsterdam	CBS Trend	102.70	102.20	+0.49
Brussels	Stock Index	5624.88	5606.15	+0.33
Frankfurt	DAX	1638.95	1637.68	+0.08
Frankfurt	FAZ	703.00	691.50	+1.68
Helsinki	UNITAS	516.90	518.50	-0.31
London	Financial Times 30	1687.90	1658.90	+1.75
London	FTSE 100	2153.60	2125.70	+1.31
Madrid	General Index	257.27	253.74	+1.39
Milan	MB	914.70	898.40	+1.81
Paris	CAC 40	1723.23	1698.66	+1.45
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1124.50	1158.70	-2.78
Vienna	Stock Index	610.55	596.12	+2.42
Zurich	SBS	579.70	575.90	+0.66

Law Firms Plan To Share Offices

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The corporate law firm of White & Case will attempt to expand its European business by the novel method of sharing offices, clients and expertise with a German firm in Brussels.

In a joint announcement, the New York firm and Deringer, Tessin, Herrmann & Sedemann said that they would operate together but not merge.

Hank Amos, the New York firm's resident partner in Brussels, said its U.S. client list would draw on the German firm's expertise in European Community law. In exchange, the U.S. firm expects to assist Deringer, Tessin's clients in its specialty of international finance.

MARKS AND SPENCER PLC (CDR's)

The underwritten prospectus that as from September 10, 1990 at New Associate N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, the company will be payable with Dfls. 4.83 per CDR, representing 25 shares (the final dividend for the year ending 31.3.1990) 4.83 p. per share.

Tax credit: Pst. 0.575 = Dfls. 1.25 per CDR.

Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, August 28, 1990.

Guardian Raises Dividend Despite Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The insurance company Guardian Royal Exchange PLC on Thursday reported a first-half pretax loss of \$83.8 million (\$163 million), compared with a profit of \$100.1 million during the same period last year.

Reaction to the poor results was muted, however, with Guardian Royal shares rising 1 penny to 197 pence after the announcement.

Dealers and analysts said the company's announcement that it was raising the interim dividend by 10 percent to 4.4 pence may have cheered investors and calmed the market. Some said also that the market may have been prepared for a loss of about \$80 million.

"I find the dividend decision surprising," said Allan Nichols, an insurance analyst at James Capel.

Last week, analysts' estimates for Guardian Royal's half-year results ranged between a loss of £20 million to a small profit.

Guardian Royal said short-term underwriting results were dominated by the \$45 million cost of storms in Northern Europe in early 1990, a higher rate of British auto claims and the outcome of a review of provisions for outstanding claims in Italy.

Losses on short-term insurance business, which consists of nonlife business such as motor and household insurance, rose to £253.3 million from £48.7 million last year.

The dividend increase was intended as reassurance for the market, analysts said. (Reuters, AFP)

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NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Stock	12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
IBM	120	130	125	128	+3	
Microsoft	40	45	42	44	+2	
Apple	20	25	22	24	+2	
Oracle	15	20	17	19	+2	
Sun	10	15	12	14	+2	
Unisys	8	12	10	11	+1	
DEC	6	10	8	9	+1	
HP	5	8	6	7	+1	
Motorola	4	6	5	5	0	
Intel	3	5	4	4	0	
Northern Telecom	2	4	3	3	0	
British Telecom	1	3	2	2	0	
Telecom France	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Italia	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Spain	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom UK	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Germany	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Netherlands	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Belgium	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Luxembourg	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Austria	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Sweden	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Denmark	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Finland	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Norway	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Iceland	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Greece	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Turkey	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Portugal	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Spain	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom France	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Germany	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Italy	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom UK	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Netherlands	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Belgium	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Luxembourg	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Austria	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Sweden	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Denmark	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Finland	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Norway	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Iceland	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Greece	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Turkey	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Portugal	1	2	1	1	0	
Telecom Spain	1	2	1	1	0	

Double-Digit Growth Spurs Economy

As the nation celebrates the 33rd anniversary of its independence, 17 million Malaysians can find satisfaction in the great economic strides their country has made since its founding. Malaysia's economic indicators are shooting upward, its standard of living is rising rapidly and affluence is spreading. The country's relations with its neighbors in the Association of South East Asian Nations — particularly Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia — have never been so good.

The Malaysian economy grew at a rate of 10.4 percent in the first quarter of 1990, a double-digit surge that continued into the second quarter. The Malaysian Institute of Economic Research (MIER) predicts 8.5 percent growth this year, matching the 1989 figure.

The keystone of Malaysia's economic success has been its speedy conversion from a provider of basic



Prime Minister Mahathir.

Manufacturing accounts for 26% of the GDP

Agricultural and mineral commodities to a manufacturing center. "We are now moving very rapidly from concentrating on primary commodities into giving more push to the industrial and manufacturing sector," says Rafidah Aziz, minister of trade and industry. "Already it is very clear that the main contributor to growth in the future will be the industrial/manufacturing sector."

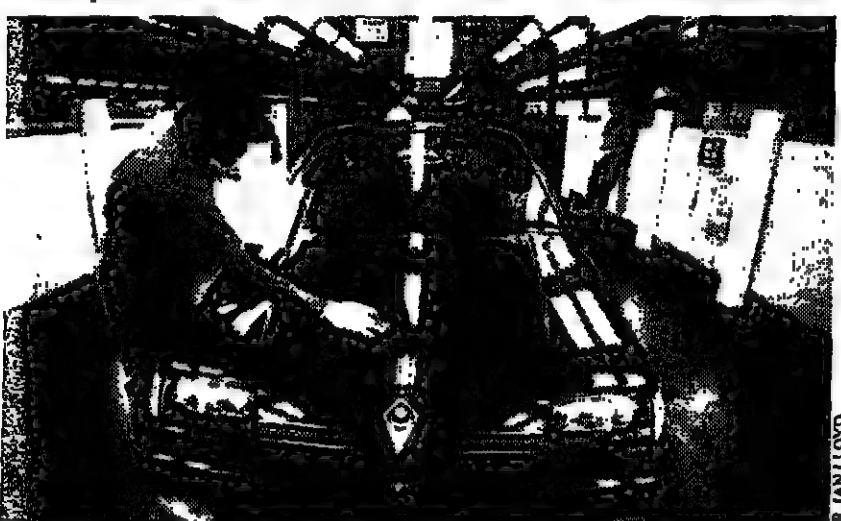
In 1970, commodities accounted for 31 percent of the GDP versus

just 13 percent for manufacturing. This year, commodities will represent roughly 20 percent of the GDP — but the manufacturing sector has soared to 26 percent.

"In 20 years you can see that manufacturing has surpassed other sectors," says J. Jegathesan, director of industrial promotion for the Ma-

laysia Industrial Development Authority. "Manufacturing growth rate is now consistently higher than GDP growth."

One of the great success stories of manufacturing has been Perusahaan Otomobil Nasional — better known as Proton — a joint auto-making venture between Mitsubishi and



The Proton Saga has been the best-selling car since 1985.

Malaysian investors. Since the first Proton rolled off the assembly line in 1985, the company has captured 70 percent of the domestic market and is selling well in Great Britain. The automobiles' locally produced content has risen from 18 to 72 percent. More than 120,000 Protons are expected to be sold this year.

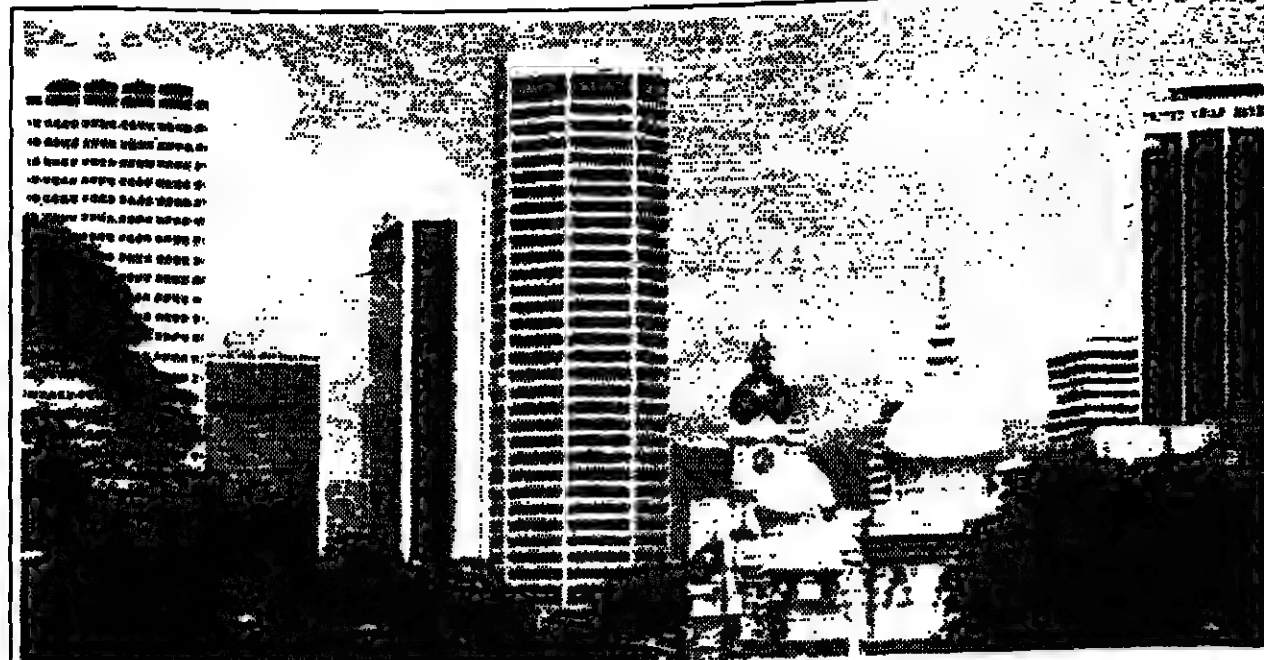
The service sector — especially tourism and transportation — is also growing at a rapid pace. While the agricultural sector has been hard hit by a fall in rubber prices, palm-oil exports continue to increase, and the government is pushing for expansion in less developed areas such as livestock and fruit.

As a result, public confidence is soaring. A recent survey by MIER shows that the average Malaysian is optimistic about the future, particularly with regard to employment opportunities and standard of living. Meanwhile, Malaysia accounted for some of Asia's highest scores on the United Nations Human Development Index released earlier this year. The index measures such factors as life expectancy, literacy rates and purchasing power.

As part of an ongoing effort, the government is channeling economic resources into less developed portions of the country. There are now 150 industrial estates spread around Malaysia. The greatest concentration is in the "industrial corridor" along the west coast: metropolitan Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Malacca and Johore. But efforts are also being made to expand the industrial bases of Borneo and the east coast states. Downstream timber product manufacture is being encouraged in Sabah, Sarawak and Pahang; petrochemical industries in Trengganu and Sarawak; electronics in Perak and Negri Sembilan.

Political stability has also arrived. Earlier this year, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad concluded a truce with Communist guerrillas, who have waged a low-key armed struggle against the government for decades. Riding the crest of a popularity surge and recent by-election victories, Mr. Mahathir is expected to call national parliamentary elections in the next six months.

On the diplomatic front, Malaysia has taken a strong role in world affairs. Kuala Lumpur hosted the Commonwealth heads of government meeting last October and staged the Group of 15 summit of developing nations in June. Mr. Mahathir recently traveled to Caracas to cement economic and diplo-



MALAYSIA Toward a New Prosperity

matic ties between the Malaysian and Venezuelan governments.

Kuala Lumpur is also forging closer economic ties with its neighbors. In May, Malaysia and Thailand made an agreement to develop 7,300 square kilometers (2,920 square miles) of joint gas and oil reserves off the Kuantan and Songkhla coasts. And Kuala Lumpur is forging ahead with ambitious plans to create a "growth triangle" among Johore state, Singapore and the Indonesian island of Batam. Malaysia announced this year that it was setting up a trade office in Ho Chi Minh City to aid Malaysian investment in Vietnam.

Yet not everything is rosy. Inflation is expected to reach 5.5 percent in 1990, a substantial increase from last year's 4.1 percent rate. Poverty is still rife in some rural areas, but the government has embarked on a program of giving 2,000 ringgit (US\$743) to poor families for the construction of new homes as part of an overall effort to cut poverty by 5 percent by 1995.

Although the number of new jobs is expanding rapidly — with over 100,000 new positions each year in the manufacturing sector alone — unemployment still stands at 7.6 percent.

"There are three issues here," says Mr. Jegathesan. One is a mismatch of skills: retraining workers for professions with a labor shortage. The second is a mismatch of geography: spreading development to areas of high unemployment. "The other is what I call gender mismatch," says Mr. Jegathesan. "In certain areas there is now a shortage of female workers but an abundance of male unemployed, simply because the electronics, tex-

tile and tourism industries have sucked in the female workers. There must be a conscious policy now of asking industries to forget about this traditional thing of employing only females for a job."

The economy has been hurt by slumps in two major commodity industries: rubber and tin. Rubber prices were slashed 5 percent in July by the International Natural Rubber Organization, while tin prices have dropped from 23 ringgit to 17 ringgit per kilogram since last year.

But the nation as a whole — and primary commodity producers in particular — have shielded themselves against ups and downs in the commodity markets through diversification. A prime example is Sime Darby, Malaysia's largest corporation, which has expanded from primary rubber and palm-oil production into petrochemicals (both exploration and fabrication of drilling equipment), downstream manufacture of rubber-based products, property, insurance and heavy-equipment distribution. As a result, pretax profit hit a record 500 million ringgit last year, compared with just over 300 million ringgit in the previous 12 months.

Another worrisome factor is Malaysia's plunging trade surplus. Although exports still outweigh imports, the gap narrowed by 70 percent in the first four months of 1990.

"You must analyze what has caused this reduction in the surplus," says Mr. Rafidah. "Those imports are of capital equipment and goods to service the projects for which home licenses have been given. That means over the next few years there will be this period of inflow for these industries. We're

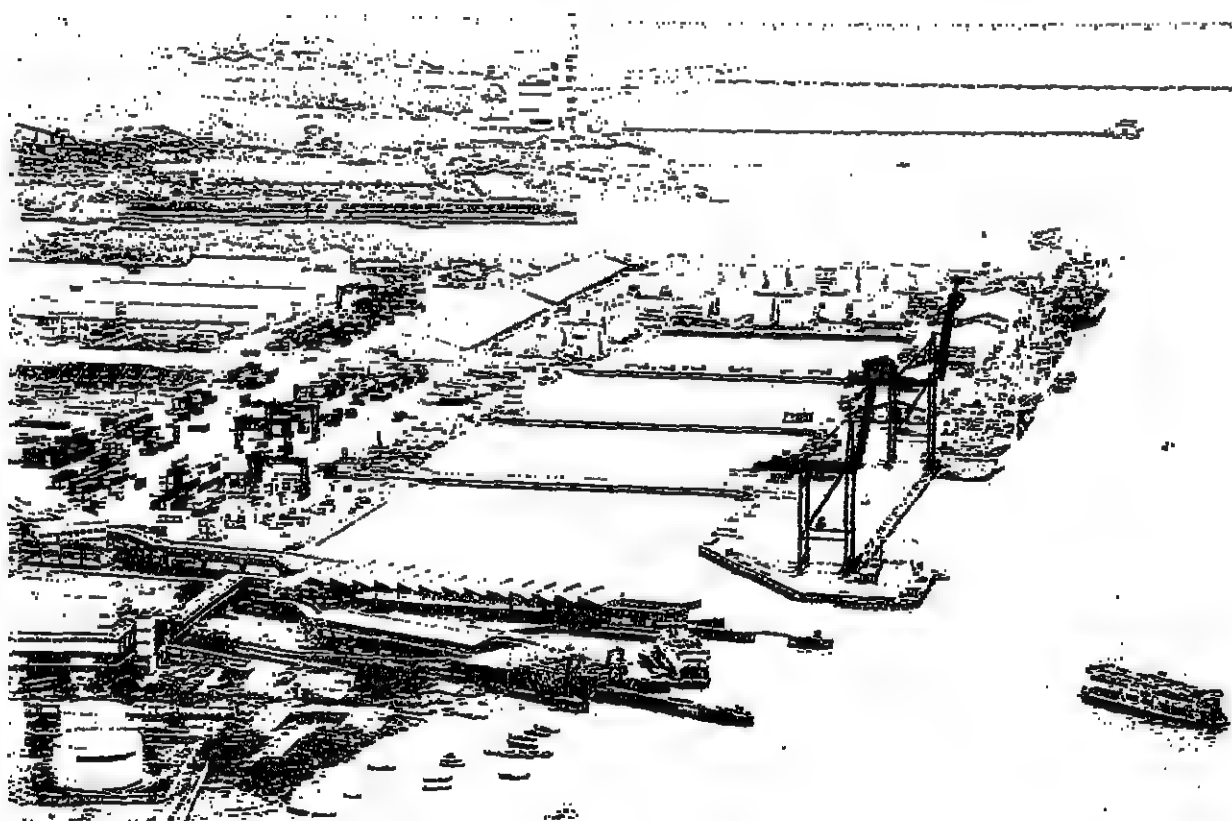
not worried because it is of a short-term nature. Once the project comes on stream, they will be generating exports for us... and then again trade will go up."

Iraq's invasion of Kuwait is expected to have a minimal effect on the Malaysian economy, because the country is largely self-sufficient in petroleum products. Malaysia pumps roughly 600,000 barrels per day from fields off the coasts of Sarawak and the east coast states, most of it for internal consumption or export to Japan.

Although Prime Minister Mahathir initially stated that Malaysia would not raise oil output as a result of the Kuwait crisis, the government later said it would increase output by 10,000 barrels a day to compensate for lower Gulf production. The government has also announced that it will suspend annual imports of 29.6 million ringgit (US\$11 million) worth of oil and chemical products from Iraq in compliance with United Nations economic sanctions. Meanwhile, it will also halt the annual export of 150,000 metric tons of palm oil to Iraq.

The Political and Economic Risk Consultancy, based in Hong Kong, says that Malaysia stands to benefit from the Gulf crisis with increased revenue from oil and gas products. The government estimates that extra oil production will amount to 2.2 million ringgit per year. An unexpected bonus is the flood of Singapore motorists rushing to buy cheaper fuel in Malaysia in the wake of steep price hikes in their own country. Mr. Rafidah says that Malaysia is not expected to boost its pump prices until Sept. 1, although any rise is expected to be modest.

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How to Build a Successful Boomtown

Kuala Lumpur has arrived at an important crossroads: trying to avoid the unbridled growth and associated ills that plague other fast-growing Asian cities without stunting the economic boom that underlies such growth.

The Malaysian government is determined to thwart the kind of uncontrollable growth and rural-urban population drift that would tax Kuala Lumpur's infrastructure and environment.

The capital's population, which now stands at 1.5 million and is projected to reach 2.2 million by the year 2000, must be kept at a manageable level. Thus, Malaysia's eco-

Factories will be moved to industrial villages

nomic miracle will be diffused to other regions.

At the same time, the city and federal governments are taking steps to keep Kuala Lumpur's infrastructure a step ahead of growth in order to avoid the breakdown of public services that is a fact of daily life in some Southeast Asian capitals.

Kuala Lumpur is already one of Asia's most efficient cities, with an excellent network of highways and public transport, an improving telecommunications system and good utilities.

Now in the planning stages are a light-rail system from the railway station to the central post office, a new superhighway from the federal capital to Pahang state and construction of a second international airport at Sepang, 70 kilometers (43 miles) from the capital.

This is also a highly livable city, with a moderate population density, low crime rate, hundreds of acres of parks and a reputation for spirited nightlife. The low cost of living is another advantage. According to the Corporate Resource Group, Kuala Lumpur has a cost-of-living index of 83, compared with 85 for Singapore and 100 for New York.

The essential charm of Kuala Lumpur lies in its easy mix of Oriental and high-tech architecture. The skyline is an exotic blend of onion domes, horseshoe arches and sleek modern facades.

Rather than rely solely on Western models, Malaysian architects have fused traditional Islamic or Malay elements with modern functionalism to create their own style. Two successful hybrid projects are the Menara Dayabumi — a combined office block and shopping mall — and the Putra World Trade Center.

To ensure that this marriage of beauty and technology endures, Mayor Elyas Omar has proposed a building design classification system to guide architects and developers.

Proposed designs will be rated from one to five stars, with only five-star buildings permitted in the city center. Mayor Elyas stresses that only "ultramodern, high-quality" office building designs will be considered. The mayor would also like to see new downtown structures



Balancing utility with grace.

contain noncorporate features such as recreation centers, food and beverage outlets, religious facilities and shopping arcades.

In keeping with this desire for a well-balanced environment, the city fathers have also delineated specific shopping and entertainment zones in the downtown area. The best known of these is the Central Mar-

ket, a glorious Art Deco building that has been transformed into a vibrant venue for craftsmen and buskers. The area around the Central Market has become a pedestrian precinct. Not far away is Chinatown, which comes alive after sundown as the famous Night Market unfolds.

Across the river is a historic district. Surrounding the Padang, or cricket ground — now called Merdeka Square — are lavishly restored colonial-era buildings such as the Royal Selangor Club, Old City Hall, Supreme Court (the old Colonial Secretariat) and the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. A craft center has opened in the onion-domed building off Jalan Raja, while a historical museum is proposed for the old Government Printing Office.

What is termed "undesirable growth" by city administrators is being channeled into outlying areas planned as secondary commercial hubs. Also expanding rapidly is Petaling Jaya, a bustling new town between Kuala Lumpur and Subang International Airport. It is already home to more than 250,000 residents, as well as the University of Malaysia, the Islamic University and a number of light-industry estates.

While there are currently some 4,000 factories spread around Kuala Lumpur proper, many of these will be relocated to outlying "industrial villages" where they can benefit from better infrastructure and modernized facilities. Heavy industry is a definite taboo; Kuala Lumpur doesn't want to deal with the pollution. But corporate regional headquarters, financial services, banks and research and development institutions, as well as high-tech, nonpolluting industries, are all welcome.

Already in the works is a 590-acre (236-hectare) technology park at Bukit Jalil in suburban Kuala Lumpur, intended to offer a "conducive environment" for high-tech industries or institutions to research and create new products.

Overseas Businesses Profit From Fast-Growing Economy

Foreign investors are flocking to Malaysia, attracted by a buoyant economy and more liberal investment climate, not to mention a growing return on investment.

The Malaysian Industrial Development Authority has approved investment of 18.3 billion ringgit (US\$6.8 billion) in the manufacturing sector for the first half of this year, a sum already surpassing the 1989 total of 12.1 billion ringgit. Although 11.2 billion ringgit of this derived from foreign

sources, 7.1 billion came from domestic investors, a vast improvement over previous years and indicative of the growing economic muscle of Malaysia's homegrown industry and finance. Another 21.4 billion ringgit worth of investment projects is currently under consideration and expected to be approved by the end of the year.

Taiwan becoming largest investor

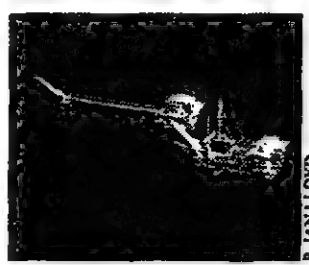
Underlying this investment boom is the relaxation of investment laws, specifically the Promotion of Investments Act of 1986, which offers tax holidays of five to 10 years, research and development incentives and an export credit refinancing scheme.

"We will continue to have the same positive attitudes toward foreign investors," says Rafidah Aziz, Malaysia's minister of trade and industry. "We will continue to do our utmost to make Malaysia a very attractive investment location in this region. And we would not do anything to jeopardize the very significant flow of foreign investment into this country by having any policies that are detrimental to the interests of investors and detrimental to Malaysia's standing as a profitable location for investment."

Although in the past there has been much ballyhoo over the effect of the government's 20-year New Economic Policy — which is set to expire at the end of 1990 and originally limited foreign ownership — the fact remains that firms exporting 80 percent or more of production can be 100-percent foreign-owned. "I would like to assure [investors] that the New Economic Policy of the country will not negatively affect investments," says Mr. Rafidah.

Both foreign and local firms are finding that Malaysia offers a substantial return on investment. According to a recent U.S. Department of Com-

merce report, Malaysia now offers the second-highest return on investment in Asia. Data show that for every dollar invested in Malaysia in 1988, U.S. investors got 35 cents in return — far ahead of returns in Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong, and only slightly behind Singapore. U.S. firms poured 320 million ringgit into Malaysia in 1989. But American investment is now being outstripped by funds from cash-rich Asian countries. Japan was the largest foreign investor



Oil rig near Trengganu.

last year, with 2.6 billion ringgit, followed by Taiwan (2.1 billion ringgit), Singapore (910 million ringgit), Great Britain (764 million ringgit) and Hong Kong (352 million ringgit). Taiwan looks to become the largest foreign investor this year. Greasing the wheels of

this investment boom is the government's continuing emphasis on infrastructure improvement. A total of 2.9 billion ringgit has been allocated for 126 infrastructure projects in 1990.

One of the biggest infrastructure projects concerns the port of Penang, on the northwest coast of peninsular Malaysia. The Penang Port Commission has already converted one of the conventional Butterworth docks into a container terminal and is investing 290 million ringgit in the revival of the North Butterworth Container Terminal.

Syed Mohamad Aidid, PPC chairman, says he would like to revive the heyday of Penang, when it was a thriving entrepot for the Bay of Bengal and all of Southeast Asia. He is confident that the PPC can restore much of Penang's re-export business. In fact, he has already suggested to the government that a section of the port be set aside for tax-free trading and barter.

Patrick Lim, president of the Malaysian Investors Association, points to other reasons why investment is surging. "The currency here is very low. As a result, we have cheap labor and land costs. Also, we have a very well-educated work force. There are very few major strikes here, productivity is high and we are rich in natural resources."

The majority of new investment projects are in the electronics sector, but there is also healthy growth in wood products, textiles, metal products, chemicals and rubber products. But Mr. Lim predicts "a shift in the 1990s toward more high-tech and heavy industry."

The Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange is also booming. Despite its split from the Singapore Stock Exchange at the turn of the year and the flurry over missing certificates in February, the KLSE composite index is expected to top a record 700 points by the end of the year, according to a Baring Securities report. Driving the bull market is a surge of rights issues — 2.5 billion ringgit in the first half of 1990, more than all of last year — and the flotation of Malaysian Telecom later this year.

Real-estate investment is swelling, too, aided by the government's 1987 decision to abrogate certain restrictions on the foreign ownership of property. According to the finance ministry, the number of transactions in the Kuala Lumpur property market grew 19 percent last year, with 2.6 billion ringgit changing hands. Transactions in Kuala Lumpur's commercial sector nearly doubled as investors sought to cash in on increased occupancy and higher office rentals.

This advertising section was written by Joseph R. Yogerst, a Singapore-based free-lance writer.



Malaysia's bid to join the offshore banking network is buttressed by the booming Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange.

And Now, Offshore Banking?

If the Malaysian government gets its way, Labuan Island will become a major international offshore financial center and tax haven next year.

"Of course, Labuan will have to compete with the established offshore centers," says Rafidah Aziz, minister of trade and industry. "As such, we are discussing a promotion program for Labuan."

The ministry of finance in Kuala Lumpur has already announced the offshore activities it wants developed on Labuan: banking, captive insurance and fund management. In addition, ministers hope that Labuan will become an offshore base for holding companies and multinational corporations.

The government points out, however, that it will not allow financial services such as money laundering or secret bank accounts. Also, offshore shipping and petroleum

business will be taboo. To attract offshore financial firms, Labuan will offer certain incentives, such as tax-stamp exemptions on offshore transactions and dividends; a liberal visa policy for expatriate workers; and a withholding-tax holiday on management or technical payments and royalties. Although the corporate tax rate has not been announced, it is expected to be in the neighborhood of 5 to 10 percent (versus the standard Malaysian rate of 35 percent).

In order to lure financial support operations like law and accounting, the government will offer a 50 percent rebate in corporate tax for the first five years of operations on Labuan. Construction firms will be entitled to this same rebate as an incentive to develop the island's infrastructure.

Labuan's offshore status is intended to attract a global market, but there is little doubt that it also hopes to be a lure to Hong Kong companies that want to relocate before the Chinese takeover in 1997. A number of major Hong Kong firms have already established offshore headquarters in Bermuda. Daim Zainuddin, Malaysia's minister of finance, says Hong Kong companies are already interested.

The 92-square-kilometer (37-square-mile) island was the first tract of Borneo claimed by the British crown when a naval station was established there in the 1870s to combat pirates in the South China Sea. In 1881, the adjacent part of the main island was leased to the British North Borneo Company, but Labuan continued to be governed separately until 1963, when it became part of the new Malaysian state of Sabah at independence. It was subsequently ceded to the federal government in 1984.

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SPORTS

Dodgers
Cut Into
Reds' Lead

The Associated Press

Bob Tewksbury pitched a six-hitter, hit a run-scoring double and sacrificed two runners into scoring position, leading St. Louis to a 9-1 victory over the Reds in Cincinnati.

Tewksbury shut out the Reds on Wednesday until Chris Sabo homered with one out in the eighth.

A fielding error by third base-

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

man Sabo let in the Cardinals' first run in the fifth inning. Craig Wilson hit a sacrifice fly in the sixth and a single by Jose Oquendo made it 3-0 in the seventh.

The Cardinals added four runs in the eighth, including RBI doubles by Tewksbury and Rex Hudler, and two in the ninth.

Dodgers 12, Phillies 2: In Philadelphia, Chris Gwynn hit two homers, including his first grand slam, as Los Angeles pulled within 5½ games of first-place Cincinnati in the National League West.

Mets 2, Padres 1: Daryl Boston drove in the winning run in New York with a bases-loaded single with one out in the ninth inning.

Pirates 10, Braves 0: In Atlanta, Doug Drabek pitched a two-hitter and became the National League's first 17-game winner and Barry Bonds had five runs batted in.

Giants 6, Expos 5: In Montreal, Kevin Mitchell and Robby Thompson rallied San Francisco with solo home runs in the ninth.

Astros 1, Cubs 0: In Houston, Mark Portugal struck out nine for the Astros, who scored in the second. Karl Rhodes walked and took second on Rafael Ramirez's single. Portugal grounded into a reverse double play and Rhodes scored while the Cubs were running down Ramirez between innings.

Phillies Sign Dykstra
The Philadelphia Phillies and center fielder Lenny Dykstra, the leading hitter in the National League with a .340 average, have agreed to a three-year contract which, with an option year, could pay him \$11.2 million over four years, The Associated Press reported from Philadelphia.

The deal makes Dykstra the second-highest paid leadoff hitter in baseball history behind Rickey Henderson's \$3 million a year deal with Oakland, according to Dykstra's agent, Alan Meersand.



"This is my team," Ken Griffey Jr., left, told his father as the duo became the first father-son combo in major league history to play together.

Seattle Makes It
Father's Day

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — The Seattle Mariners earned a niche in baseball history by signing Ken Griffey to join Ken Jr. as the first father-son combination to play together on the same major league team.

They also hope for a strong late-season contribution from Griffey, the last active regular from Cincinnati's Big Red Machine of the 1970s.

"A lot of people are going to look at this as a dog and pony show," Jim Lefebvre, Seattle's manager, said Wednesday after the Mariners announced the signing of the elder Griffey. "It's not going to be that way. He's going to play and he's going to make a contribution."

The 40-year-old Griffey said he wasn't ready to play Wednesday night, but Lefebvre said he would put him in the lineup as soon as he feels comfortable. "We're shooting for this weekend," said Lefebvre.

Griffey said the chance to play with his son was the highlight of his career. "This to me is number one," he said, smiling. "It's a dream come true being a father."

Ken Jr., 20, the Mariners' starting center fielder the past two seasons, was the starting center fielder for the American League All-Star team in July.

The elder Griffey, an 18-year major league veteran, had initially retired on Aug. 2 because the Reds needed a roster spot. But he then asked for, and received, his release and was placed on waivers last week by Cincinnati. He cleared waivers Wednesday morning, making him a free agent.

Varied Approaches for American League East Contenders

Last-Hope Pitchers are Red Sox Stalwarts

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service

All winter and all spring, and part of the summer, too, Lou Gorman looked for a starting pitcher.

"Once we signed Jeff Reardon," said the Boston general manager, "we tried to get a starting pitcher for Lee Smith. I thought I could trade Smith, a quality relief pitcher, for a starting pitcher."

Gorman received offers for a starting pitcher but only in return for Wade Boggs or Ellis Burks. That, Gorman would not do. He eventually traded Smith to St. Louis for the outfielder Tom Brunansky.

Out of the inability to make a trade, the failure of some early-season starters and injuries to others evolved the Red Sox's

starting rotation that last weekend shut out the team's No. 1 challenger, the Toronto Blue Jays, three consecutive times and made the strongest statement about the team's chances of winning the American League East championship.

Greg Harris, Tom Bolton and Dana Kluckner have joined Roger Clemens and Mike Boddicker as the starting pitchers, and Jeff Gray, signed to a minor league contract early this season after Philadelphia released him, has become the bullpen closer, filling the void created by the ruptured disk in Reardon's back.

Harris, 34, whose 11 victories are more than he ever had achieved in his eight-year, seven-team journeyman career, was a reliever for five of the past six seasons.

It was primarily out of desperation that the Red Sox tried him as a starter.

Kluckner, 29, had considered leaving the Red Sox as a minor league free agent but decided he would stay if he could go to the major league spring camp. He went to the camp, won a job as a reliever, then became a regular starter May 22.

Bolton, 28, didn't make his first start until July 17, and might not have been used then. Gorman said, if the Red Sox minor league officials hadn't suggested it, Harris is 11-3, Bolton 7-2 and Kluckner 6-6. They have more than complemented the one-two pitching weapons, Clemens (19-5) and Boddicker (13-3).

Gorman credited Tony Pena, the catcher, with much of the rotation's success, saying he had worked with the pitchers and "his enthusiasm has rubbed off on our whole club."

Homer by Fernandez Ends Blue Jays' Skid

The Associated Press

Tony Fernandez ended three Toronto slumps with one swing when he hit a three-run homer to lead the Blue Jays over the Milwaukee Brewers, 7-3.

The Blue Jays hadn't homered in 11 games and had totaled only four runs in losing their last five games. During the losing streak they fell from one game behind first-place Boston in the American League East Division to six back.

With the Blue Jays leading 2-1 in the fifth Wednesday in Toronto, Manny Lee drove in two runs with a single and Mookie Wilson doubled before Fernandez homered to make it 7-1.

Red Sox 7, Indians 1: In Cleveland, Ellis Burks homered to lead Boston.

Yankees 3, Orioles 2: Matt Nokes and Kevin Maas homered on consecutive pitches in the sixth in Baltimore.

Twins 6, White Sox 1: In Minneapolis, Mark Guthrie pitched a five-hitter, Greg Gagne homered, doubled and stole three bases and the Twins turned four errors into four runs in the second.

Royals 6, Athletics 0: Bo Jackson, Danny Tartabull and Jim Eisenreich each hit home runs in Oakland.

Tigers 4, Mariners 2: In Seattle, Cecil Fielder and Alan Trammell homered for the Tigers.

Angels 9, Rangers 2: Lance Parrish's three-run homer capped a seven-run seventh in Anaheim, California.

SIDELINES

Athletics Acquire
Baines and McGee

OAKLAND, California (AP) — The Oakland Athletics have signed Harold Baines from the Texas Rangers and Willie McGee from the St. Louis Cardinals to help an offense suffering the loss of Dave Henderson, who underwent surgery last week and may miss the rest of the season.

Baines is batting .290. McGee is the National League's second-leading hitter, with a .335 average and was the National League's most valuable player in 1985.

Volleyball Final 4 Set

BEIJING (Combined Dispatches) — The Soviet Union, the United States, China and Cuba have reached the semifinals of the Women's World Volleyball championships here.

Brazil took advantage of the Soviets' frequent errors and slow attack to win the first set 15-9, but the Soviets rebounded in the next three sets, 15-8, 15-9, 15-14.

Cuba, meanwhile, overwhelmed South Korea, 15-5, 15-3, 15-8, in just 50 minutes. In the other quarterfinals, the United States defeated Japan, 15-13, 15-5, 11-15, 15-13, and China trounced Peru, 15-3, 15-6, 15-3. (AP, AFP)

NFL Racism Charged

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Super Bowl hero Doug Williams, the first black quarterback ever selected in the first round of a National Football League draft, says racism is alive and well in the league.

In his soon-to-be-released autobiography "Quarterback" Williams says he had to hold out to get a \$50,000 salary for his rookie season at Tampa Bay and a five-year package worth \$565,000 after establishing himself.

Williams had the Bucs in the playoffs three of his five years with the team. In 1982, he says he was paid \$120,000.

"Everybody's backup was making more than me," said Williams, who five seasons later led the Washington Redskins to a Super Bowl victory.

Baltics Petition IOC

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP) — Representatives of the breakaway Soviet Baltic states met with the International Olympic Committee president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, on Thursday in a bid to win individual Olympic recognition.

IOC officials said a decision could only be reached once a "political solution" was found to the independence claims of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

For the Record

Norwich City of the English soccer league was ordered by a transfer tribunal to pay Tottenham £300,000 (\$583,000) for defender John Polston. (AP)

BOOKS

JAZZ SINGING

By Will Friedwald. Illustrated. 477 pages. \$29.95. Scribner Book Companies, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John S. Wilson

FIRST things come first for Will Friedwald when he starts to write about jazz singing. Since not even the most carefully hedged definitions of jazz cover everyone's perception of what the word means — and because the overall perception of jazz keeps shifting every 10 or 20 years — jazz singing is open to the same kind of quibbling.

The central point of his book "Jazz Singing" is "an examination of jazz's effects on popular singing." So, to trace the development of jazz-derived popular singing, he includes not only unquestionable jazz singers (Louis Armstrong, Billie Holiday) but also those whose status is questionable (Perry Como, Doris Day) and a few who don't even pretend to be jazz singers (Andy Williams).

The general outline of this development, as Friedwald follows it, starts with Armstrong and Bing Crosby in the 1920s and reaches peaks in the work of Holiday and Ella Fitzgerald, Billie Holiday and Sarah Vaughan, Mel Tormé and Anita O'Day, Frank Sinatra and Peggy Lee, Tony Bennett and Rosemary Clooney, and, peering ahead, Cassandra Wilson and Bobby McFerrin.

With the possible exception of the last two, these are all familiar names. But Friedwald's analysis of their styles and how they developed, as well as his critical comment on the recordings, make his brief essays on them somewhat more than just biographical rehabbing.

The real meat of the book, however, comes in his advocacy of lesser-known singers who have played crucial roles in creating what jazz singing has developed into. There is Marion Harris — "an incredibly big star in the teens and '20s" and "quite easily the best white singer of this prehistoric period," he asserts — in whom "Tin Pan Alley found the perfect performer for its dozens of numbers with the words 'jazz' or 'blues' in the title."

Friedwald reminds us of the idiosyncratic charisma and strong rhythmic style of Al Bowlly, a singer born in South Africa of Greek and Lebanese descent, who is known to Americans primarily through his records with Ray Noble's brilliant English orchestra in the early 1930s.

And he stresses the seminal position of Connie Boswell and the Boswell Sisters in laying the foundation for the best of the jazz vocal groups that followed them: Mel Tormé's Mel-Tones and the trio of Lambert, Hendricks and Ross.

As he moves through the years from these early jazz-influenced singers, Friedwald continues to fill out the picture with singers of special quality who speeded up each era: Teddy Grace in the late 1930s, "the blackest white singer

who ever lived," the madly inventive scat singer Leo Watson and particularly Lee Wiley.

He calls Wiley "the most naked of all singers," who put up none of the usual barriers between her heart and her audience — neither by the inner strength that Armstrong, Crosby and Vaughan used nor with the sharp-edged wit of the blues that came from Billie Holiday, nor the rhythmic strength that carried Mildred Bailey and Connie Boswell.

He finds in Wiley's voice similarities to Billie Holiday's, and to Lester Young and the cool school of the late 1940s, as well as indirectly through Young to Holiday.

Not surprisingly, Wiley's final and best album, "West of the Moon," is a key element in Friedwald's declaration that the late 1950s was "the richest period in the history of vocal jazz."

Covering such a broad range of singers does not allow for much individual depth, but Friedwald avoids the pitfalls of simply making lists. He has a style that keeps things lively, although the wiseguys elements that help to make it lively can become irritating.

But in tying together the various facets of jazz singing, he has given deserved attention to many singers who are on the verge of being forgotten.

John S. Wilson is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THIS summer's Epson Worldwide Bridge Contest was won by two Danish players, Soren Godfredsen and Soren Lujan. Their 88 percent score, based on instant match points, was remarkable. The first deal of the event, shown in the diagram, provided an interesting question for the analytically inclined. Is five clubs a sensible save for East-West against four hearts? Or is it a phantom against a game that was due to fall Omer Shuck, in his official analysis, discusses the effect of the lead of the spade jack. Clearly the lead of any other suit will help the declarer. South wins with the ace, plays hearts and, after taking the ace, concedes a rick to the king. West can do no better than play a second spade, and East can win and play a second diamond. But South can then win, cross to dummy with a trump and ruff out the remaining high spade in the East hand. Another trump lead to dummy allows for a discard of a diamond and a club on the winning spades, and the game is made. But the game falls if West is inspired to lead the spade eight, admittedly not a normal choice. So five clubs by West, always reached if he overcalls two clubs, is a theoretical phantom but a practical save. It fails by just one trick if West eventually judges the diamonds correctly, as he should: North is unlikely to have two minor-suit singletons for he would then have preserved five hearts. By the time the moment of truth arrives in diamonds, North will have produced the spade ace and South will be marked, on the bidding, with the diamond ace.

WEST
♠ A 10 7 3
♥ K J 9 8
♦ K J 9 8
♣ A Q 7 6 4

EAST
♠ K Q 4 3
♥ A 10 8 7 6 5
♦ A 10 8 7 6 5
♣ J 9 8 7 6 5

SOUTH
♠ A 10 7 3
♥ K J 9 8
♦ K J 9 8
♣ A Q 7 6 4

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: North 1D, 2C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C, 7C, 8C, 9C, 10C, 11C, 12C, 13C, 14C, 15C, 16C, 17C, 18C, 19C, 20C, 21C, 22C, 23C, 24C, 25C, 26C, 27C, 28C, 29C, 30C, 31C, 32C, 33C, 34C, 35C, 36C, 37C, 38C, 39C, 40C, 41C, 42C, 43C, 44C, 45C, 46C, 47C, 48C, 49C, 50C, 51C, 52C, 53C, 54C, 55C, 56C, 57C, 58C, 59C, 60C, 61C, 62C, 63C, 64C, 65C, 66C, 67C, 68C, 69C, 70C, 71C, 72C, 73C, 74C, 75C, 76C, 77C, 78C, 79C, 80C, 81C, 82C, 83C, 84C, 85C, 86C, 87C, 88C, 89C, 90C, 91C, 92C, 93C, 94C, 95C, 96C, 97C, 98C, 99C, 100C.

West led the spade jack.

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



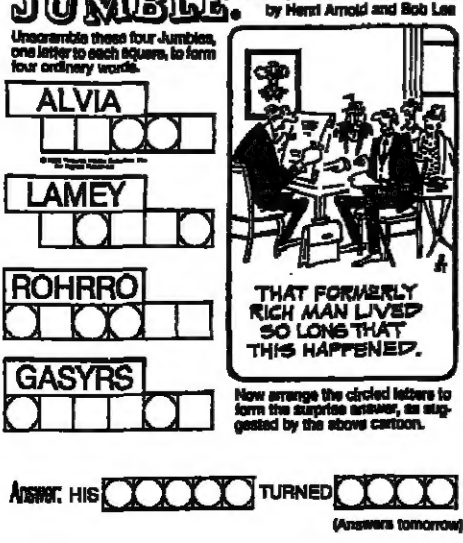
DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BLONDIE



SPORTS

Krickstein, Gilbert and Capriati Advance in Open

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — At least for the moment, the upsets have subsided at the U.S. Open.

On a routine Thursday, Aaron Krickstein and Brad Gilbert moved into the third round with straight-set victories as Arantxa Sánchez-Vicario, the women's sixth seed, advanced by easily defeating Caroline Kuhlman.

Also, teenagers Jennifer Capriati and Michael Chang won second-round matches, although both had to work for it.

Capriati, at 14 the youngest player in the tournament, got off to a rocky start but signed herself to defeat Canadian Patricia Hy, 6-3, 6-1. Capriati lost three of the first four games before winning nine consecutive games to capture the first set and take a 4-0 lead in the second.

After Hy held serve in the fifth game, Capriati took the next two games to complete the 58-minute second-round romp.

Chang, who won the French Open last year at the age of 17, beat Jimmy Arias, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3, 6-2.

Earlier this week, the men's top seed, Stefan Edberg, was ousted in straight sets and the French Open champion, Andre Agassi, also was upset.

Thursday, ninth-seeded Krickstein, a semifinalist here last year, defeated Australia's Jason Stoltenberg, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4. Brad Gilbert, the No. 8 seed, beat Rick Leach, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4, 6-2.

Sánchez-Vicario eliminated Kuhlman, 6-0, 6-3, and No. 10 Conchita Martínez defeated Cilla Beards, 6-0, 6-4.

Krickstein, whose strong forehand and baseline game helped him move as high as No. 7 in the world rankings, has a history of injuries, and Thursday, he injured his right shoulder in the third set.

"I am concerned," he said. "I would be lying if I said I'm not."

If the seedings hold, Krickstein would meet Gilbert in the fourth round and second-seeded Boris Becker in the quarterfinals.

On Wednesday, Martina Navratilova, who captured a record ninth Wimbledon crown this year, took another step toward her fifth U.S. Open singles title with a 6-0, 6-4 victory over Britain's Clare Wood, a qualifier.

But it wasn't easy. Navratilova suddenly couldn't keep a ball in the court and barely avoided a third set. It wasn't easy, either for third-seeded Ivan Lendl, who is going after his fourth U.S. Open championship.

Ivanisevic: Nose Knows

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Like most 18-year-olds, Goran Ivanisevic can detect a hamburger or hot dog with no trouble.

Stuck on a remote court for his first match on Wednesday at the U.S. Open, Ivanisevic did a little sniffing around and recognized the aroma.

"Hamburgers and hot dogs," he said. "They are cooking hamburgers and hot dogs out there."

The No. 15 seed from Yugoslavia persevered, defeating Omar Camporese, 1-6, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6. But he didn't enjoy the surroundings.

"It was very difficult," said Ivanisevic, who reached the semifinals at Wimbledon against Boris Becker.

"The people were moving and talking too much and too loud. There are too many people, and they are making the hamburgers and hot dogs and you can feel the smell."

"I like the smell, but you are in a match." (AP, WP)

He dropped a set to Michael Stich of West Germany before he recovered for an awkward, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3 victory.

Then there was John McEnroe, who was hit in his eye by a tennis ball and whose troubles seemed to sum up all of Wednesday at the National Tennis Center.

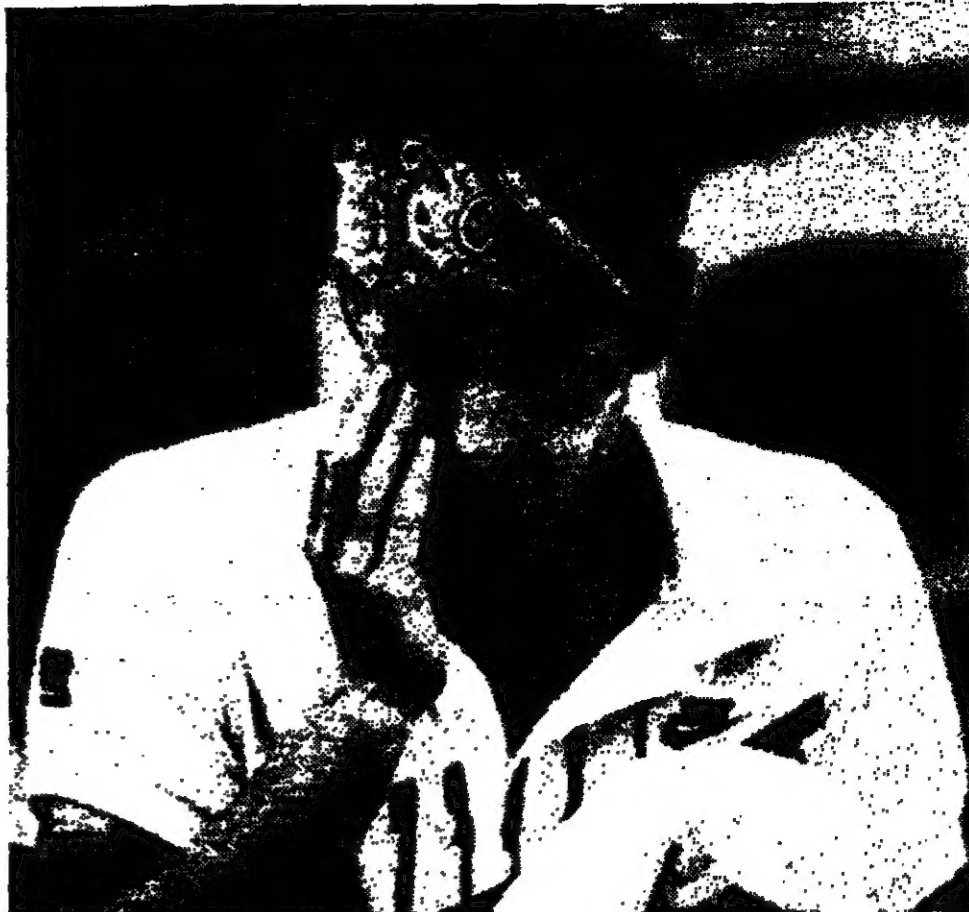
McEnroe, a four-time Open champion, was in command of his second-rounder with David Engel of Sweden, leading by 6-2, 4-2, when he swatted at a serve with a backhand and mis-hit it off the frame. The ball ricocheted directly into his face. McEnroe bent double with his hand to his right eye and took an injury timeout.

After packing the side of his face with ice, he rose from his chair to display a swollen, prizefighter's welt and went on to take the set and a 6-2, 6-3, 7-5 victory.

"It just sort of caught me," he said. "It was stinging and it was trying to get into my eye."

McEnroe fought back from deficits in the first and third sets. Engel, ranked No. 128, broke serve in the opening game of the match and took a 2-0 lead.

But McEnroe swept the next six games. He trailed by 2-5 in the third set, but again went on a streak, sweeping five games to end the match just before a light rain began to fall, suspending play.



John McEnroe was hit in his right eye by a tennis ball, but managed to return to win his match.

But not before McEnroe took a swing at a coarsely worded billboard in the third set, which drew a citation for abuse of equipment and a \$500 fine. McEnroe can sustain only \$1,000 in fines without being disqualified by the International Tennis Federation from the next Grand Slam event, next year's Australian Open. At this year's Australian, McEnroe was saddled with a

\$6,500 fine and disqualification for abusing an umpire.

The most disappointed loser on Wednesday may have been Alexander Volkov of the Soviet Union. One day after his stunning straight-set upset of Edberg, Volkov meekly bowed out to American Todd Witsken, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

(AP, AFP, WP)

A Barrier Falls on a Fantastic Voyage

For the First Time, Women to Compete in Around-the-World Yacht Race

By Barbara Lloyd
New York Times Service

NEWPORT, Rhode Island — A disarming quiet pervades the docks here each morning, but the stillness is misleading. Anxious yachtsmen are up at dawn, preparing to race around the world in the BOC Challenge. They are moving with purpose through the bowels of their boats. In two weeks, these sailors — for the first time, both men and women — will be setting sail in a competition that has no mercy for the unprepared.

What measure of effort can be enough for a 27,000-mile (43,000-kilometer) voyage alone on a sailboat the size of a locomotive? Apparently none, if the single-mindedness of the 25 competitors preparing for the Sept. 15 start of the race here is any indication.

Two are women, about to change the character of a global adventure once dominated by men. They are Isabelle Autissier, 33 years old, of France, in a 60-foot yacht, and Jane Weber, 45, of Canada, in a 42-foot boat.

Of the two, Autissier has the better chance of winning. She has better financial backing and more racing experience than Weber. Her yacht, the *Excentric-Poitou-Charante*, carries unusual sponsorship: sharing the \$1 million cost of the project is a French bank, a government ministry on women and the *Poitou-Charante* region of France. Half of the cost was the purchase price of the yacht, which may prove to be worth it in a

recent nonstop global race from France, a Frenchman sailed the boat to a third-place finish.

Autissier, who is a fisheries professor in La Rochelle, said she was fulfilling a childhood dream by sailing around the world. The fact that she will do so in a competition emblematic of her.

"I do this race to win," said Autissier, "or I will not do a race. I might as well travel by myself."

Weber plans to sail a boat that still needs, among other things, \$6,000 worth of equipment to pass inspection by the race committee. Where Autissier is setting sail on dancing shoals, Weber is competing on a shoestring.

"I am a beggar," said Weber. "I get on the radio back home in Toronto, and I promote myself as a Canadian who needs money to sail around the world."

Weber said women were entering the competition, which began in 1982, because technology increasingly enables them to handle large yachts by themselves. She has invested \$12,000 in self-tailing winches, which allow her to trim sails single-handedly when the wind blows hard.

"Ten years ago, you had to have much more brains to be able to handle a big boat," explained Weber, who is petite.

Autissier, a broad-shouldered woman of medium height, has chosen a boat that she feels comfortable sailing. She said it was one of the easiest to handle of the 13 boats in the competition in the 60-foot (18-meter) range. Because it

was built light, it is able to carry smaller sails than others and still be competitive.

Autissier believes this race offers women an opportunity to trust in themselves. Often when women are aboard boats, they are not given a chance to work alone, she said. In the round-the-world race, competitors must be self-reliant, but not overconfident.

"I don't want to say I will win," said Autissier. "That would be stupid. Nobody knows what will happen."

The race is an eight-month journey with three stops along the way: Cape Town, Sydney and Punta del Este, Uruguay. This will be the third running of the competition sponsored by the BOC Group, an international gas-products company based in London.

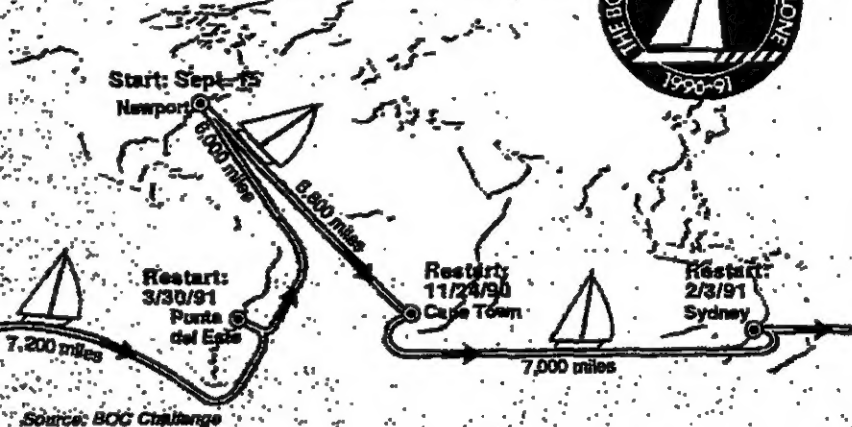
The competition is intense. Mike Plant, a sailor from Janesville, Rhode Island, is one of the top contenders in the big boats, the 60-footers. Others in the BOC fleet are sailing 40- to 50-foot yachts. Plant has been working his way through a doctored checklist that would impress the ground crew getting a space shuttle ready for launch at Cape Canaveral in Florida.

Sail lines and halyards drape across the deck of his 60-foot yacht, *Duracel*, like hoses in a three-alarm fire. Deckhands — the equivalent of a race car's pit crew — bury themselves like octopuses in the mechanics of his modern racing yacht.

Plant, a 39-year-old veteran of single-handed racing, has been around the world twice. He won

Alone at Sea for 27,000 Miles

Route of the 43,000 kilometer BOC challenge race.



his class in a 50-foot sailboat in the 1986-87 BOC Challenge. And this year, he sailed around the world alone in 134 days in the *Globe Challenge*, a nonstop yacht race from France.

But the person to beat in the BOC race is Philippe Jeantot, a 38-year-old sailor whose record-setting pace in the 1983 race earned him a nickname, the Flying Frenchman. Jeantot, who also won the 1987 BOC race, delivered his 60-foot yacht, *Credit Agricole*, here last week, then flew back to France to attend to final business.

While he is a formidable opponent, there are others to match his style. John Martin, 33, of

Cape Town, who sailed in the 1987 BOC race, has returned this year with a boat that is the most radical in the fleet. The 60-foot *Allied Bank* is flat and beamy, a wide boat designed to surf through the following seas of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," Martin said. "For me, this project started five months after the last BOC race ended. It has been years of working and thinking about this race. I'm an incredibly competitive person, but we all have created a lot of pressure on ourselves to win."

Krabbe Wins Gold, Bubka Falls Short

The Associated Press

SPLIT, Yugoslavia — Katrin Krabbe of East Germany sprang to her second gold medal by winning the women's 200 meters at the European Track and Field Championships on Thursday.

Lindor Christie of Britain failed in his bid to become the first men's double gold medalist when he had to settle for the bronze in the 200. John Regis, another Briton, won the gold with a time of 20.11 seconds.

The world pole vault recordholder, Sergei Bubka of the Soviet Union, lost his first major event in seven years when he failed to clear 5.80 meters. Another heavy favorite was eliminated as Peter Elliott of Britain, the Olympic silver medalist and the Commonwealth Games champion, tripped and fell in his semifinal heat in the 1,500 meters.

Krabbe, 20, who won the 100-meter dash on Tuesday, added her second gold by racing to the finish in 21.95 seconds.

She led a 1-2 East German finish, with Heike Drechsler, the long jump gold medalist here, taking the silver in 22.19. Krabbe's time was the fastest in Europe this season.

Regis blasted ahead from the start and was never challenged, also posting the continent's fastest time of the season.

Jean-Charles Troubat of France edged Christie over the line in 20.31 seconds. Christie followed with a time of 20.33.

Bubka, who needed three attempts to qualify for the final, had trouble on his starting height of 5.70 meters. The Olympic and world champion made the height on his third attempt, but then failed all three times at 5.80, well below his world record of 6.06.

Rodion Gataulin, however, maintained the Soviet's supremacy in the event and gave his country its first gold medal by clearing 5.85 meters. He then failed in two attempts to break Bubka's world record at 6.08.

Another Soviet, Grigori Yegorov, clinched the silver medal at 5.75. Bubka was sixth.

Clark's 64 Leads European Golf

The Associated Press

CRANS-SUR-SIERRE, Switzerland — Howard Clark of England shot an 8-under-par 64 and took the lead Thursday on the opening day of the European Masters golf tournament.

Mark McNulty of Zimbabwe, the German Open champion and runnerup in this year's British Open, was second with a 65.

Five competitors were tied for third, all shooting 66. They were Ove Selberg of Sweden, Miguel Angel Jimenez of Spain, Englishman James Spence and Martin Poxon, and Australia's Wayne Riley.

The defending champion, Severiano Ballesteros of Spain, shot a 73.

Clark, 34, who won the 1987 British Open, had a 64 in his first round. He was the only player to score under par in the first round.

Clark's 64 was the lowest score in the tournament's history. He was the only player to score under par in the first round.

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SCOREBOARD

TENNIS

U.S. Open

Results Wednesday of the \$4.5 million tournament at the USTA National Tennis Center in New York (continues in recap column)

MEN'S SINGLES

First Round
Vlad Povelonev, Netherlands, def. Jeremy Bates, Britain, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Luis Llorca, Brazil, def. Andre Garmes, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, def. Caroline Kuhlman, U.S., 6-0, 6-3, 6-1; Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, def. Omar Camporese, U.S., 1-6, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6; David Wheatley, U.S., def. John McEnroe, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Second Round

Pete Sampras, U.S., def. Peter Lundgren, Sweden, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1; Kevin Curren, U.S., def. Matthew Washington, U.S., 7-6 (7-3), 6-4, 6-2; John Yarnall, U.S., def. Thierry Champion, France, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2; Paul Anacona, U.S., def. Mark Jaffe, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Ivan Lendl, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; John McEnroe, U.S., def. David Wheatley, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Third Round

Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, def. Caroline Kuhlman, U.S., 6-0, 6-3, 6-1; Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, def. Omar Camporese, U.S., 1-6, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6; David Wheatley, U.S., def. John McEnroe, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Fourth Round

Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, def. Caroline Kuhlman, U.S., 6-0, 6-3, 6-1; Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, def. Omar Camporese, U.S., 1-6, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6; David Wheatley, U.S., def. John McEnroe, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Fifth Round

Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, def. Caroline Kuhlman, U.S., 6-0, 6-3, 6-1; Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, def. Omar Camporese, U.S., 1-6, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6; David Wheatley, U.S., def. John McEnroe, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Sixth Round

Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, def. Caroline Kuhlman, U.S., 6-0, 6-3, 6-1; Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, def. Omar Camporese, U.S., 1-6, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6; David Wheatley, U.S., def. John McEnroe, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Seventh Round

Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, def. Caroline Kuhlman, U.S., 6-0, 6-3, 6-1; Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, def. Omar Camporese, U.S., 1-6, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6; David Wheatley, U.S., def. John McEnroe, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Eighth Round

Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, def. Caroline Kuhlman, U.S., 6-0, 6-3, 6-1; Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, def. Omar Camporese, U.S., 1-6, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6; David Wheatley, U.S., def. John McEnroe, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Ninth Round

Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, def. Caroline Kuhlman, U.S., 6-0, 6-3, 6-1; Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, def. Omar Camporese, U.S., 1-6, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6; David Wheatley, U.S., def. John McEnroe, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Tenth Round

Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, def. Caroline Kuhlman, U.S., 6-0, 6-3, 6-1; Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, def. Omar Camporese, U.S., 1-6, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6; David Wheatley, U.S., def. John McEnroe, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Eleventh Round

Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, def. Caroline Kuhlman, U.S., 6-0, 6-3, 6-1; Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, def. Omar Camporese, U.S., 1-6, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6; David Wheatley, U.S., def. John McEnroe, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Twelfth Round

Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, def. Caroline Kuhlman, U.S., 6-0, 6-3, 6-1; Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, def. Omar Camporese, U.S., 1-6, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6; David Wheatley, U.S., def. John McEnroe, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Thirteenth Round

Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, def. Caroline Kuhlman, U.S., 6-0, 6-3, 6-1; Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, def. Omar Camporese, U.S., 1-6, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6; David Wheatley, U.S., def. John McEnroe, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Fourteenth Round

Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, def. Caroline Kuhlman, U.S., 6-0, 6-3, 6-1; Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, def. Omar Camporese, U.S., 1-6, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6; David Wheatley, U.S., def. John McEnroe, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Fifteenth Round

Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, def. Caroline Kuhlman, U.S., 6-0, 6-3, 6-1; Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, def. Omar Camporese, U.S., 1-6, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6; David Wheatley, U.S., def. John McEnroe, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Sixteenth Round

Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, def. Caroline Kuhlman, U.S., 6-0, 6-3, 6-1; Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, def. Omar Camporese, U.S., 1-6, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6; David Wheatley, U.S., def. John McEnroe, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Seventeenth Round

